A discourse of the Ciuile warres and late troubles in Fraunce, drawn into *Englishe by Geffray Fenton, and* deuided into three bookes, Wherof

The first beginneth from the breach of peace in March. 1568. & cõtinueth till the death of the Prince of Conde.

The second, from his death till the battell at Mongontour, which was the first of October. 1569.

The third, conteineth varietie of matters chauncing in sundry places since that tyme.

Seene and allowed.

MON HEVR VIENDRA.

Imprinted at London by Henry Bynneman, for Lucas Harrison *and George Bishop.*

To the right honourable my singuler good Lord, Sir Henry Sidney, *knight of the order, the Q. Maiesties deputy* gouernour in her realme of Ireland, & Lord Presidēt of her highnesse Coūtrey and Marches of Wales in Englande.

NOtwithstādyng (right honorable) my present insufficiencie to write things woorthy any generall view, and much lesse to stand afore your peculiar & graue iudgement, yet, in respect of your naturall affabilitie inclinable to honest indeuours, I am bolde (vnder this argument) to exhibite a simple effect of my seruiceable mynde so long tyme vowed to you & yours, as partly encouraged by the honourable regard of your vertuous Lady and wyfe to my first dedication, and partly induced by your name of singuler merite to all sortes, but most of all by an auncient & setled desire

leading me (as it were) in an aſpiring imaginacion, to bring forth ſomewhat worthy your honorable view & protectiō: wherin hauing as yet nothing of mine own to preſent your honor withal, it may like you (in the meane while) to receiue this ſhort report of the third and late French troubles, the ſame as they were lately writtē by a diligent eye witnes, aſſiſting all their actuall procedings vntill Ianuary laſt: ſo, not vnmeete to be reuealed to our countrey, no leſſe for the qualitie or freſheneſſe of the matter, which is very graue in it ſelfe, than for the truth and indifferencie of the author, who certeinly in either part, procedes with great modeſty, obſeruing with al ſuch ſinguler integritie as both the good ſorte may ſettle and confirme, & the reſt ſuffice & ſatiſfie without cauſe of offence, vnleſſe temperance and truth be offences to ſuch whoſe taſtes can abide no better diſpoſitions thā their own: And this as it is a moſt commendable order in writing, ſo hath it no ſmal grace in an hiſtory, and as carefully to be imitated of all ſortes, as the contrary is contemnable in any: beſides, if there be any dignitie (next after the ſacred word

of

of God) to wiſe writings on earth, a true hiſtory may iuſtly chalenge a firſt place, being (in dede) no ſmall parcel of the ſame ſacred word it ſelfe. If we alſo diſcend into Philoſophy, Hiſtory is her chiefeſt part in what degree ſo euer wiſe men wil place her, which *Plato* forgets not to affirme in reckening ſuch cities and people very happy, whoſe princes and ſoueraigne gouernours be Philoſophers, as though no parte of Philoſophy did more liuely and generally inſtruct a vertuous lyfe, thā hiſtories, who as with a certaine harmonie & ſweteneſſe to draw men to good by alluring examples of good mē, ſo, of the contrary expreſſing terrible ſucceſſes of the wycked with their tragicall endes, do euen hale vs from the euill to the better: the ſame happening moſt whē writers be vpright ſpeakers of the truth, & ſincere hable iudges of the ſame, likewiſe moderate praiſers, but free reprehenders, without affectation accordyng to the indifferent deſertes of the parties: which ſo much the more becomes the hiſtories of our tyme to be thus ſeaſoned, when we our ſelues be profeſſours of that heauenly and deuine Philoſophye,

which, in teaching vs the chiefe and hygh truthe, willes vs also to bee lesse negligent of our own estimation, than (in swaruing from that which is honest and true) eyther to bleamish the one or slaunder the other in our christian pietie, and that with such a notable blot for euer, as liuing men, obiecting our faultes, as witnesses eyther of malice or falshode, may also cõmende them to a perpetuall posteritie. Such therefore is the excellent Maiestie of a true historie, as nothing in humayne things is to bee preferred before it; and such the necessitie of it both in priuate and publicke, as well in all states and pollicies, as also conducible to Religion, directing withall euerie degree in his duetie and true vse of the same. And lastly, it is the liuely Image of time and seasons, whiche vnder God, most absolutely, doth gouerne and resolue oure transitorie endeuours and actions: A most true looking glasse for the soueraigne to beholde continually, and a sound studie for the subiect to bee had still in vse. Wherein (right honorable) if I haue indutifully abused your wisdom and graue experiẽce, and by

to

to much ſpeach and circũſtance ſlipt into *Phormyos* faulte, when he red to *Hannibal, de re militari,* It may like you to meaſure with my vehemencie to the cauſe, my reſpectiue deſire to your honour, who albeit is not (I know) without your deepe ſight and excellent iudgement in the tunges, yet it may pleaſe you to ſuffer this ſmall treatiſe (by your mediation) to becommunicated to others, to a publik benefit of many, and ſpeciall deface of ſlaunderers, who in this cõſpiring tyme do labour to confound both deuine and humayne things, leauing nothing vnſtayned which they may bring within the compaſſe of their carping natures.

And lykewyſe for my parte, albeit I am bolde to vſe this breefe diſcourſe, to ſollicite rather in my vnfayned faith and diſpoſition to your honour, than in any worthyneſſe in the trauayle, yet if youre honoure vouchſafe too receyue me and my meaning vvith that vertue vvhiche ſurely is peculiar in you: I ſhall not onely bee encouraged too greater things hereafter, but alſo others of woorthie

skill in dede, wil labour to honour you for this example, wherin I most humbly and faithfully commend vnto you my hart & deuotion, as also if I had any other thyng more deare or precious, I present it with an vnfained will to be commaunded as it best pleaseth your honour, whom God long preserue to your prince, country, and frendes. At London the xxiiij. of May. 1570.

Your honors humbly to commaund Geffray Fenton.

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FINIS.

¶A shorte Discourse of the Ciuill warres and last troubles in Fraunce, vnder Charles the ninth.

The fyrste Booke.

IMmediatly vppon the peace in Marche. 1568. and the same published in the Princes armie, afore *Chartres*, the sayd Prince, the better to aduouch his ready obediente to the Kyng, did not only disarme himself and people, with present dismisse of suche strangers as were come to his succours, but also disgarrysoned with a ready and dutyfull spæde, euery towne and village, which he eyther held or gouerned, wherin he was reuerently obeyed vpon the very fyrst motion: onely the towne of *Rochell* was exempted, as in respecte of their auncient priuiledge, pretendyng frée dispence that waye: The townes also of *Montauban* & *Sanserre* delayed their consentes, as séeing matters not so surely quieted as the case required. This peace gaue great hope

The prince of Conde disarmeth himselfe.

of perpetuall benefit to ſuche as ſéke and embrace the quiet of *Fraunce*, albéeit, it brought forthe a contrarie iſſue, for as it was, in ſome ſingular parte, a confirmation of a former peace in the yeare 1562. So is it alſo the begynning and originall cauſe of a third ciuill warre incenſed in this realme, whereof we meane to giue preſent report.

The third ciuill warre.

Immediatly that the ſaid townes were ſurrendred, & the Prince abſolutely diſarmed, ỹ gouerners of the prouinces (which be all of the Romiſh religion) ſeaſed vpon all the townes, ports, paſſages & fortreſſes in *Frãce*, beſtowing therin huge & mighty garriſons at their pleſure, and ſuch as reſembled themſelues in condition touching the general cauſe & quarel, by which mean many of the reformed religiõ, abiding ſtil within thoſe townes, hapned into ſundry heauy diſquiets & troubles bothe in theyr goods and prouiſions for releéf, deſcending to their enimies as praie & ſpoiles, & alſo in their perſons violentely enduring the inciuil diſpoſition of murdrous ſouldiors, enclined altogither to bloud: wherin notwithſtanding his maieſtie diſpatched ordi-

Gariſons put in the townes ſurrendred.

narie

narie cõmandements by letters patents, and other expeditions to the gouerners & people directers of his iustice, aswel to suffer them of the Religion to remayn within the townes of their naturall dwelling, as also to communicate in a generall vse and exercise of their religion, goods honors charges and estates, according to the edict of peace, yet there was either nothing don at all, or else to small purpose of redresse: for if they suffred any to reenter the sayde townes, they were such as they estæmed of least affection to the sayde religion, and they bothe constrayned in the very entrie into the townes to yelde vp suche armes and weapons as they then had, & also such as neyther had, nor neuer proued the vse of any, were enforced to bye and delyuer them to the officers, otherwyse they shold not haue ben receiued, the same being an expresse & manifest way to disarme them, & being once naked, the easier to run vpon and deuoure them, as it was truly supposed: themselues in this mean while & their faction bare weapons, and raysed greater garde than in the tyme of warre.

Those of the religion shut out of townes

Meanes to disarme the of the religion.

This syngular licence or libertie to

beare armes amongſt themſelues (without that the Protestantes durſte eyther wear any or argue with them) did ſo whet theyr ſharpe and eyger diſpoſitions, that they attempted vppon the naked Protestantes many actual and violent wrongs, the ſame thundering indifferently as wel vpon the troupes retyred within the townes, as ſuche as were denyed to enter, whoſe ſtate was ſo muche the more miſerable, as eyther they wandred in preſent perill, or were incerteyne of any aſſured place or ſafe ſtaye of aboade. The matter thus diuoluing from euyll to worſſe, the enimies of the religion ſeing themſelues come almoſt to the laſt and extreme limit and end of their entent, began to raiſe and dw many diſorders altogyther contrary to the Edict of peace, yea and albeit the king did expreſly auouche his vnfained wil and pleaſure to the execution of the ſayd Edict ſimply and purely without any modification or reſtraynte, yet his maieſtie afterward, gaue out a contrary declaration, enclоſed in certeyn letters, ſent to the lords of *Montare* and *Saincte Heram*, to whom he ſignified, ỹ it was neuer his meaning that

Letters of the king cõtrary to the Edicte of peace.

the

the Edict shold take place, or tolerate preachings in the countreys of *Auuergne*, and *Bourbonois*, nor in any lands belonging to the Quéene his mother, the lords of *Anjou* and *Allençon*, his brothers, the L. Cardinal of *Bourbon* and Duke of *Montpensier*, the same impugning manyfestly the sayde Edict, which did only reserue and exempt the Prouostie and Vicontie of Parys.

There rested nowe no more to the enimies of the Religion, but proceede to the execution of their enterprise in deuouring the cõtrary part, albeit folowing the counsel of the duke of *Alba* sent to the King, to sease first on the chiefe and principall professers of the Religion, to the ende to subdue with more ease the meaner sort, vsing this phrase, (that the head of one Salmon was of greater value than fiue hundreth Creuises) they resolued to entrap in euery Prouince the hyghest proppes and pillers of the sayd Religion, executing their fyrst effect on the Lorde *de Cipieres*, sonne to the Counte of *Tande* in *Prouence*, who returning from *Piedmount*, where he had visited with reuerence the Duke of *Sauoy*, and lodging in *Ferieux*, a towne in *Pro-*

Counsell of the duke of Alba.

uence, was there murdred with. rrr. gẽtlemen of his traine. The Lord d'Amanzey lieutenant to the lord d'Andelot of his cõpanyes of mẽ at arms, standing at ẏ gate of his house with one of his litle childrẽ in his hande, was also murdred: many other murders and bloudy slaughters were horribly thundred vpon the syde of the religion during this time, as the bouchery done at *Blandy* vpon Hercules, houshold seruant to the prince of Conde, and the Lorde de Rapyn, who being dispatched into *Langue dock* for the seruice, and vnder safe conduct of the king, by the court of of parlyament of *Thoulouse* was sent headlesse out of this world: ẏ murders also done at *Roan, Amyens, Ysoudun, Bourges*, wt infinite other places, wherin diuers sorts & numbers of the sayde religion haue bin vnnaturally cut in pieces, and yet neither iustice done, nor remedie applyed how soeuer they haue bin solicited by vehement sute.

Amanzay.

Hercules houshold seruant to the prince.

In this meane whyle in the moneth of July, the gouerners of the prouinces wer earnest suters to the Nobilitie professours of the religion, to offer an othe of fidelitie, according to a forme sent by them, which they

Request to offer an oth to the King.

they sayde his maiestie had already receyued, whereof the sayde states of Nobilitie, and specially they of *Dauphyne* excused thẽselues, bicause (sayd they) if wee only shold dw it, and not they of the Romishe opinion, they might charge vs secretly with the crime of Infidelitie, as hauyng assisted the parte of the Prince of Conde, and that for that cause suche othe should be required of them and not of others, the contrary wherof was fully verified by the Edict of peace, the king declaring ẏ whatsoeuer was don in the sayd warre by the prince, was done for his seruice. By this mean & cause they excused to tender any such othe, offering notwithstãding to dw it, if they of the Romish side wold ioyne with them, & so to be suters to his maiestie that it might bee so.

Now notwithstãding ẏ edict, & in place to entertaine & obserue the purpose & meaning of it, ẏ gouerners of ẏ prouinces sent cõmandement to all ẏ were castle kepers within their charge, to suruey & make nũbers of all such of the Romish religiõ only as were apt & able to beare armes, wherin they were redily obayed: with this further & expresse charge, that suche as had no

armoure should forthwith prouide them, remayning all in a perfect readinesse vpon their first sommons or warning.

Generall musters.

In ỹ next August after this view, grew generall musters without enhabling or allowing any of the reformed Religion, which made thẽ suspect the sequele, with feare that all was raised for their ruyne, and to restore and incense an other Ciuill warre, seeing withal, that they were handled worse and worse, as charged with such intollerable exactions, that in common likelihode and truthe, suche time of peace was more perillous, heauy & hurtfull to them, than the furie of an open warre, whose violence they myght by meanes eyther auoyde or qualefie.

The Prince and the Admiral watched.

The Prince him selfe (being thus disarmed) was not without his high perill, for that neyther hee nor the Lord Admiral could haue suche suretie in any of their owne houses, as eyther their doings or lyues were without daunger, so that being watched and warded in & about their Castels and capitall places, were driuen to go from house to house with their wyues and children in their armes, and finally

ly the sayd Prince was constrayned to retire to *Noyers* in *Burgongne* and the Lorde Admirall to *Tanley*, a house of the Lorde d'Andelot his brother. Noyers. Tanley.

There were sent also sundrie espialles to measure and iudge the heighte of the walles of *Noyers*, and conspire meanes to take the Prince, wherin, least they should fayle in the effect of their enterprise, there marched thither also diuers troupes of mē of warre. The same, albeit not so couertlie done, but came to the knowledge of the Prince, who (after he had giuen the King knowledge of it) departed from *Noyers* the.xriij. daye of Auguste with the Princesse his wyfe great with childe, the yong Princes his children, the Lord Admirall, Madame d'Andelot, with their seuerall traines, taking their waye into *Angoulmois* towardes the house of the Lorde *De la Rochefoucaut*. And albeit all the Portes, Bridges, and Townes vppon *Loere* were eyther absolutely sealed, or so directed as they became impedimentes to their passage, yet such was their necessitie and perill, as they aduentured to passe the sayd Riuer by vnknowne fordes comming at Countie Rochefoucaut.

laſt not without extrẽme hazarde, to the place of *Rocheſoucaut*, from whence, in reſpecte of the doubtfull ſecuritie of that place, they retired to *Rochel*. Immediatly vpon the bꝛute of their retire to *Rochel*, was generall amaſſe and leuies of men of warre on al ſydes, reaſſẽbling alſo the camp, not altogither diſmiſſed, albeit diſperſed ſince the foꝛmer warre: the ſame thꝛeatning no leſſe malice and peril to the Pꝛince, than pꝛeciſe warning to enter into garde to reſiſte their imminent violẽce, whereuppon he cauſed to come to him the Loꝛd d'Andelot which was then in *Brytayne* with ſuch foꝛce as he could any way leuie, diſpatching the like ſommons to all the Loꝛdes, Knightes, Gentlemen, and Captaynes of the refoꝛmed Religion.

Rochell.

Aſſemblie of the Catholikes.

Aſſemblie of the Prince.

The Nobilitie of the countreys of *Poitou, Saintõge, Perigueux, Angoulmois*, with other their frõtier neighboꝛs, were foꝛthwith with ỹ ſaid Pꝛince with certeyn cõpanies of fotmẽ of the ſaid coũtreis, with whom he put himſelf to the fielde, & tooke the townes of *Saintes, Coignac*, & *S. Iean d'Angely* in *Sainctonge, Niort, Partenay, Fõtenay le Conte, Saint-meſent, Montagu*, and *Melle*

Melle in *Poytou*, & by meane of certeyn intelligence seased vpon *Blaye*, and therein was planted in garrison the regiment of fotemen of the Lord de Pluueau.

It happened not many dayes afore that those of ỹ religiõ were not only chased out of ỹ town of *Tallard* in *Dauphiné*, but also oppressed with many priuat wrongs by ỹ cõtrary syde, who made stronger watch & warde within ỹ town, thã during ỹ war: the same kindling such indifferent feare & stomack in ỹ oppressed protestãts, as they drew into assemblie with certeyne of *Prouence*, and retired to *Gapensoys* (as hauing no aboade of suretie in their own Countrey) with whõ vpon ỹ end of this August they presented thẽselues in battaill afore *Tallard* in ỹ very dauning of the day, & entring forthwith the town by force & meane of the Captayne of the Castell, they killed about. lx. men which they found in armes. Tallard taken.

In this meane whyle the Lorde d'Andelot marching towards the Prince, directed his waye to *Saulmur*, as of purpose to passe there the Riuer of *Loere*, enforcing (as it were) so harde a passage, the rather to ioyne with the Prince:

There

There were with him at that tyme the Counte Mongomery, with many other great Lordes, with diuerſe numbers of horſemen and certeyne enſeignes of fotmen.

Duke of Anjou, brother to the King.

The Duke of *Anjou* brother to the King, being vnfaynedly informed of the place where the Dandelot ment to paſſe, diſpatched the Lord Martignes to preuent him, who putting himſelf within *Saulmur* thought ſo to withſtand his paſſage ouer the Riuer. Afore d'Andelot was within iij. leages of *Saulmur*, & at his bayt, the ſaid Martignes departed frō *Angiers*, with. ij. hūdreth horſemen, & iiij. hundred harquebuſears on fote, whom he made to marche along the cauſſey in this order: two hundreth ſhot before, and the reſt behind. And albeit ỹ d'Andelot had warning of his cōming, yet, he forced his own paſſage as it were in deſpite of his ſuffraunce, & ſo with the diſcomfite of certeyne fotemen, he entred *Saulmur*, wherin there was no garriſon afore: By this meanes ỹ d'Andelot was defeated in purpoſe, & his paſſage alſo ſo intercepted as he was driuē to wade the riuer, & with great perill aduenter his people

people thorow ỹ fourdes three leagues beneath *Saulmur*: a thing which earst was neuer sought nor attẽpted of any. Ye directed thẽ his way by *Poytou*, & in passing by *Loudun* he toke prisoner the Duke of *Rouuoys* great Esquier of *Fraunce*, being in his house at *Oyron*, whom he sent after to *Rochel*, and so ioyned his force with the Princes armie in the countrey of *Poytou*, about the beginning of October. 1568. Duke de Roauuois prisoner.

The Lord d'Acyer by warrant from ỹ Prince, raised in *Dauphyné* vij. regimẽts of fotmen, and al of the protestants of the sayd Countrey, diuiding them into these many numbers & gouernours: The Lord de Montbrun had ten enseignes and one Cornette of horsemen. The charge of the Lord d'Aucoune was eight enseignes & one Cornet of horsemen. The Lorde de Sainct Romain, being ioyned with the L. of Virieu his vncle had. xvij. enseignes & one Cornet of horsemen. The cõpanie of the Lord of Blacous was only xiiij. enseignes of fotemen: the Lorde de Mirabell ten enseignes, the L. du Chelard. xij. enseignes, and the L. d'Orose only iiij. enseignes. Besides, the said L. d'Acyer made le- The Lord d'Acier.

uie

uie in *Prouence* of one regimen of footmen conteyning .x. enſeignes, vnder charge of ỹ L. Paule de Mouuans, togither with .ij. cõpanies of horſemen, the one led by the L. Vallauoire, Captayne of a hundred light horſemen, and the other harquebuſiers on horſebacke, vnder Captayne Paſquier.

The Lord de Mouuans.

Leuies of men in Lãguedoc.

Ye rayſed alſo in ỹ coũtrey of *Lãguedoc* iiij. regiments of footmẽ, cõteyning. xxxv. enſeignes, & bequeathed thẽ to ỹ cõduct of ỹ Lords de Baudine his brother, ỹ Knight d'Ambres, la Mouſson, & Bouillargues, togither with .ij. cõpanies of light horſmen: the one of the L. d'Acier himſelfe, & the other of the L. d'Eſpondillan. There were alſo in the cõpanie of the L. d'Acier about .ij. hundreth Gentlemen well appoynted: his Cornet was græne, drawne in forme of a Hidra, with many heads of Cardinals and diuerſe ſortes of Monkes, bearing the figure of a Hercules fighting with thẽ, w this inſcription aboue, Qui caſſo crudeles: conteyning the number and ſelfe letters of hys name intricately reuerſed: Iaques du Cruſſol.

Deuiſe of the L. d'Acier in his Cornet.

In the countryes of *Viuarez* & *Roargues*, the ſayd L. d'Acier dreſſed alſo .ij. regimẽts of

of ſowtemen, the one of the Lorde Pierre-gourde, conteyning. xiij. enſeignes, & the other of the vicont de Pannat bearing. v. enſeignes, beſydes the companie of the L. de Thoras Capteyn of. C. light horſemen: the generall aſſemblie and meeting of the armie was at *Allés*, a towne in *Languedoc*.

It was harde to them of *Dauphiné* to paſſe the *Roſne* and ſo ioyne with the reſt of ẏ armie, bycauſe their enimies had ſeaſed al the bridges vpon the ſayd riuer: albeit ẏ L. de Mouuans (who was formoſt in theſe companies) came to the ſhoare of *Roſne*, on the ſyde of *Bais-ſur-Bais*, & there with a wonderful diligẽce & ſpæde within leſſe than. xxiiij. houres, he rayſed a defenſible fort, the better to repulſe ẏ enimie ẏ elſe would trouble his paſſage: by ẏ ayde of this fort his cõpanie gained ẏ other ſide of the riuer, & ſo cõſequently all the reſte one after an other, excepte the Lorde de Saint Romain, who paſſed ouer at *Peiraut*. This paſſage was made about the. x. and xj. of September. 1568. and the ſayde Fort called *Le fort de Mouuans*.

The L. de la Coche, a gẽtlemã of *Dauphiné* had like charge to erect a regimẽ of ſow-

ſotemen, albeit beeing diſcouered by the garriſon of *Grenoble*, by whom he endured certeyn waſpiſh ſkirmiſhes, and after enforced to retire aboue an ordinarie ſpæde to the territories of the duke of *Sauoy*, leauing his lieutenant *De ſainct Marie* in the borow *D'oyſons*, the ſame being wonne by hym not many dayes afore, and nowe enforced to leaue it and accompany the ſayd Lord de la Cloche into *Sauoye*. And ſæyng beſides the difficultie to ioyne with the L. D'acyer, he wandred with his cõpanies, & & diuiding them into .viij. enſeignes of ſotmen & certein horſmen, marched towards *Almayney*, the ſame Regiment being for the moſt part al of *Lyonnoys* and *Dauphynoys*, and thether retired to eſchue the perſecutions of their owne countries.

The Regimẽts of *Dauphyne* being paſſed the riuer of *Roſne* (as is ſayd) the Lord D'acyer began then to marche with ſuche ſpæde and happy trauell, that about the .xviij. of September the armie arriued at the ſaid *Alles*, and from thence drew a direct way to *Myllan* in *Roargnes*, deuiding notwithſtanding his companies into ſeueralties in reſpect of the ſterilitie of the coun-

countrey of victuals and other necessities for warre, and so came to the said *Mylaw* the last of the sayd September.

The. xxviij. of the same moneth was published at *Paris* an edict, wherin ỹ king drawes out at length al chaunces hapned and passed within his realme for the matter of Religion, preferring amongest the rest, that the Edict of Januarie gyuing the firste sufferaunce or leaue to the Protestants to vse an exercise of their religion, was but prouisionall vntill his full age, and that his maiestie had no meanyng to force obseruation of any Edicte made touching the sayd Religion, and therefore being nowe at the age of maioritie, he pronounced general defence ageynst all vse & exercise of the same religion thorough all his realm and contreys of his obedience, charging by an arest irreuocable, and that vpon peyne of confiscation of body & goods, not to haue any other practise of Religion within any of his sayd countreys and landes than according to the catholike church of *Rome*, which bothe he and his predecessours, haue so long tyme helde and maynteined, enioyning precisely vpon like peyn

Kyngs edict.

al miniſters of the ſayd reformed religion to auoyde his ſayd realme within .xv. days with this proviſion at laſt, that they of the ſayd religon ſhould not be in any ſort cyſted or ſearched in their conſciences, albeit both after and notwithſtanding the ſayde Edict, they haue ben oppreſſed more than afore, and that with ſuch violẽce as diuers haue reuolted.

Another edict of the King.

The ſame day alſo was publiſhed another edict in the ſayde parlyament at *Paris*, wherein the king gaue abſolute order that not only from thenſforth he wold not be ſerued with any officers profeſſing that religion, but alſo they ſhoulde be immediately ſuſpended of their eſtates and charges, with cõmaundement to reſigne them into his handes within. xv. dayes, otherwayes he wold prouide ſupplies of the Romiſh ſort: it is long ſince theſe edicts were vppon the preſſe, albeit they were not proclaymed afore now.

Now the Lorde d'Acyer parting from *Myllaw* the v. of October toke his way to *Cadenac*, as of purpoſe to paſſe there the riuer of Lot, and in his waye cauſed to ſommon the towne of *Marzillac* the whiche with

without great denyall, and vnder certeins conditions set open her gates, and the morow after he toke the tower called *Saincte Christophle*, with a prette garison of prests in it. And so marching further he arriued at the said *Cadenat* the.r.of October, with entent to passe the ryuer of *Dordone* at *Solliac*, where in respect the Lord de Mont-luc coasted him to withstād his passage, he assembled all his armie in a place called *Perac* in *Quercy*, finding vpō that view.rvij. thousand harquebusiers, and vij. thousand Pykes, and nyne hundred horsmen in good poynt, and well disposed to fight.

Marz taken and the towre Saincte Christophle.

Number of of the L. Daciers armie.

In the same place he deuided his armie into two parts, the auantgard & battaile: in the vantgarde he set.vj. regimens of the *Dauphynoys*, with the horsmen of the same countrey, and in the mayne battayle hee bestowed the regimens of *Languedoc*, *Prouence*, *Viuarez*, and *Roargues*, with the regimen of the Lord d'Orose *Dauphynois*, al which cōpanies passed by force ouer ȳ said riuer of *Dordone* on the side of *Solliac*, frō whence the sayde Lord of Mont-luc was departed the day before, as hauing sounded the sayd ryuer, and founde it passable

almoſt in euery place, and he not ſtrong ynough to hinder the paſſage of ſuche an armie: this was the xiiij. day of the ſayde October in the yeare abouelayd.

Angouleſme beſieged.

Now that the Prince of Conde had receyued the foꝛce and troupes whiche the Lorde Dandelot brought to hym, he came to beſiege the towne of *Angouleſme*, cauſing to be drawne thither from *Rochel*. iiij. canons and. ij. Culuerins, with the which he made a breache on that ſyde towarde *Perigueux*, the ſame albeit not ſufficient, and therfoꝛe remoued his batterie on that ſyde which they cal the Park: and bicauſe they that wer within vſed great diligence to fill vp the breache, he made to be mounted vpō the vault of the temple of *S. Claire*, two culuerins to beat within the breach, the ſame diſtrelling ſo ſtraytly them within, that in the end hauing mainteyned the ſiege aboute. viij. dayes, the Marquiſe of *Mezieres* their gouerner, yeldes the town by compoſition to the Prince.

Angouleſme taken.

The Quene of Nauarre & hir ſonne.

Duryng this ſiege arriued the Quéne and yong prince of Nauarre her ſon, with madame Catherine her daughter, accompanied with. iij. regiments of *Gaſcoyn* foꝛtemen

men, the one vnder charge of the Lord De Pilles, conteyning .xviij. enseigns, an other gouerned by the Vicount de Montamma, of .x. enseignes, and the third of .ix. enseignes, led by the Vicount de Sainct Magrin, with .viij. cornets of light horsmen of the the same countrey.

The sayd Quéene being at *Bergerac* vpon her waye dispatched to the Maiesties of the king and Quéene, the kings brother and Cardinall of Burbon, seuerall letters vpõ the occasions ỹ moued hir to come to the Camp with her son and daughter, and ioyne them selues to the generall cause with the Prince of Conde her brother, the expedition was by the Lord De la Motte, who afore was sente to her by their Maiesties: In her Letters to the kyng thé complayned chiefly of the rage and passion of the enemie, stretched already so far that in effect it had confounded the hope of quiet promised in the edict of pacification, not only euill obserued, but altogither reuersed, contrary to the royall promyses of his maiestie to all his pore subiects of the reformed syde, the same mouyng by the synister inuentiõs of the Cardinal of Loraine,

Regiment of Galcoyn.

Letters of the Q of Nauarre.

as hauing, by general letters to the parlyaments, and others wꝛiten in particular, (wherof her ſelf was witneſſe in *Guyenne*) bꝛought the effects of the ſayd edicts bothe vain and without execution: beſides whileſt he kept matters in ſuſpence, he had pꝛocured ſuche hoꝛrible and infinite murders and abuſed ſo long the milde pacience of the pꝛoteſtantes, as thinking vppon no bꝛidle to gouerne his furie, he woulde not ſtick to lay hãds of the pꝛinces of the blꝏd, whereof ſhe commended a pꝛeſent and lamentable erperience in his conſpiracie agaynſt the Pꝛince her bꝛother, whom his crueltie hath enfoꝛced to ſeke ſuccours amongſt his parentes and allies: ſo that foꝛ her part, ſhe and her ſon reſembling the Pꝛince ſo nere and dearely in pꝛoximitie of bloud, coulde do no leſſe than offer him that which the direct law of frendſhip and cõſanguinitie did demaund, and therefoꝛe as ſhe did aſſuredly ſtay and repoſe hir ſelfe vpon the gꝏdneſſe & natural affectiõ of his maieſtie enclined rather to noꝛiſh & pꝛeſerue than teare & rent them vp by the rꝏtes: ſo ſhe beſought him with al humilitie to tolerate in the beſt part their depar

tures

ſure from their houſes of entent to ſerue God, the kyng, & their adherents in bloud, and to impugne to the vttermoſt of theyr lyues and power, the violente malice of ſuch as publikely haue entred into conſpiracie agaynſt them: and laſtely to beléeue that for theſe thrée cauſes onely, they had put their weapons betwéene their hands, leaſt they ſhoulde bée vtterly extermined from the view and face of the earth, according to their ſiniſter reſolutiõs, like as alſo ỳ ſayd Cardinall deuyſed to rauyſh her ſon from betwéen her armes, peruerting the power & authoritie of his maieſtie into vnnatural violẽce, as though the ſimple commandement of his maieſtie could not ſufficiently gouerne her & her ſon his maieſties moſt humble & obedient ſeruants, & ſo finally if his maieſtie wold waigh in indifferẽt balance ỳ faith of them, and infidelitie of the ſayd Cardinal (meaſuring ỳ one & other by a direct & ſtraight lyne) his maieſtie ſhold fynde more truthe in their effects, than in the wordes of the other.

In her letters to the Quéene ſhe ſtode vppon thrée poyntes that moued her to leaue her houſes, and offer her lyfe, gwdes

and all her poſſible meanes to aduäunce the cauſe of Religion: The fyrſt was in reſpecte of the ſeruice of GOD, ſeeing the Cardinall and his confederates ſtudied to roote vp from the earth ſuche as made profeſſion of the true Religion: ſecondly to doo ſeruice to the ſouerayntie of the King, and with mayne lyfe and goodes to helpe that the Edicte of pacification may be obſerued, and that *Fraunce*, the mother cõtrey and nurſſe of ſo many ſorts of people become not barreyn, and ſo ſuffer her chilldren to die: Thirdly that bloud and cõſanguinitie did call her to offer ſuccoure and ayde to her brother, harryed and purſued (ageynſt the Kyngs will) by the malice of ſuche as poſſeſſe aboute his perſon ſuch place, as no waye is due to them: neyther can shee better paynte out the Cardinall than by hys owne colours, that is to ſay, as well by a number of tragicall and lamẽtable murders, whoſe complaint doo ſorowfully ſounde in euery religious eare, as alſo to ſee ſo many deſolate ſoules hoping by the edict of pacification to enioy a plauſible quiet and reſt in their houſes, miſerably diſperſed to their aduenture,

and

and cruelly excluded from their soyle of naturall and auncient aboade: The same Cardinall also and his wicked adherentes puffed vp with a generall pacience, that euery one hath vsed to their barbarous tirannie, attempted ageinst the Princes of the bloude, with intent (in common likelihod) to rote vp the mayne grafte & stock after they had wickedly defaced and spoyled ỹ tender braunches. And bycause the zeale of their Religion did in no sorte induce them (as they haue affirmed) she solicited the Quéne to a remẽbraunce of the conspiracie done the laste tyme shæ was sicke, from the whiche the Cardinall of Bourbon her brother was not exempted, albeit he was a Catholike. So that it is only the bloude of *Fraunce* whiche gripes them so at hart, wherof what better experience and example can be aduouched, thã their vngodly pursuite against ỹ Princes of Conde and his little children, to whose succours (according to the dutifull office of bloude and kynred) she would neuer fayle, desiring notwithstanding aboue all things, a good peace and so well assured, as the Cardinall of Lorayne nor his adhe-

rentes could eyther diſſolue or corrupte it.

She declared in her letters to the kings brother, how iuſtly she was enticed to her iourney to *Bergerac*, with hope to purſue the ful voyage for the ſeruice of their Maieſties, with requeſte that it would pleaſe him in good earneſt, to put his hand to the worke, and helpe to defend the poore countrey of *Fraũce* againſt the pollicies of ſuch as ſeeke to aſpire to confounde it, with a thirſte and deſire (as it ſemes) to buylde their greatneſſe and authoritie vppon the decayed and ruinouſe ſtones of ſuch, as (like ſtrong pillers) do, and haue ſuſteyned it.

By her letters to ỹ Cardinal of Bourbon her brother, that it was nowe more than tyme, (if there were any at all) to gather ſtomacke to hym, and laye afore their Maieſties the lamentable ſtate and deſolation of *Fraunce*, whereunto he was bound aboue the reſte, in reſpect of the honour he bare to bee a Prince of the bloud: She ſommoned him alſo to remember the ſhame and outrage thundred vppon the perſons of his proper Brother, Syſters,

sters, and Nephews, and all by a Cardinall of Lorraine, who also abused him, as one of his suffragans. If all these could not moue him to pitifull consideration of their case, at least, let him remember Vespra Siciliana, pretended by hys coadherentes the laste tyme the Quéene was sicke: And lastly, notwithstanding the separation of Religion, shée coniured him by the proper office of friendship and dutie of nature and bloud concurring togyther, to consider their present pursute against the Prince his brother. All these letters were written and dated at *Bergerac*, the.xvj. of September. 1568.

After the siege of *Angoulesme*, the sayd Quéene with the yong Ladye her daughter retired to *Rochel*, leauing the Prince her sonne in the Campe, whiche afterwardes was called The Campe of the Princes, bycause the sayd Princes of Nauarre and Conde commaunded togither in the Armie. The Princes Camp.

Whyles these things were thus ordered, the Duke of Aniou, brother to the King and Chief ouer the Catholykes, forbare neyther diligence nor meanes to ad-

aduaunce his force and erect his Camp at *Orleans*, *Tours*, and other places there about, wherewith he dissended towardes *Poytiers*, where vnderstanding of the comming of the Lord d Acyer marching with the succoures he brought, determined to fight with him, and so hinder him to ioyne with the Prince of Conde, and for that purpose departed from *Poytiers* with. iiij. thouland horsemen & iiij. enseignes of footmen, and entred with great iourneys the towne of *Perigueux*: in like sort the Lord d Acier marched euery day passing the ryuers of *Leylle* and *Disert* in the sayd countrey, and so the xxv. of October being nèer the town of *Perigueux* and lodged in a village called *S. Chastie*, with the regiments of *Languedock*: as he departed in the morning, the Lordes of Montpensier, Guyse, & Brissac set vpon him both behinde and before, albeit they were repulsed and so retired, the Lorde of Baudine being hurte in that skirmishe with a harquebushot in the arme.

Baudine hurt.

Being thus repulsed they went to the village not farre frō *Chastie* where were lodged the Lordes of Mouuens & Pierregourde

gourde with their companies, from whēce thei were also repulsed bicause they were some what entrenched, and so retired attending their fortemen whiche were not yet come. The L. d Acier dispatched present word to ỹ Lorde of Mouuans & Pierregourde by the Lords d'Orose to fortifie thēselues within the village, promising them succours all the day of his strength: All the Captaynes were of opinion to entrenche themselues within the village, saning the Lord of Mouuans, who spred him selfe forthwith vppon the fields, and then made marche forth his cariage, and immediatly after the. ij. regimentes, albeit not farre from the village he found those that had assailed him in the morning attending his cōming ready ringed and set in battaile: The sayd Lorde of Mouuans seing these troupes, & gathering by their view and set order their resolute myndes, chosed fyue hundreth harquebushers as forlorne hope, whom he toke vppon him to leade against the Catholykes (leauing the Lord Pierregourd with their battail.) These, after certeyne great and sharpe volues of shotte were broken in a raye

and

and put to flighte by the horſſemen of the enimie.

Ouerthrow of the L. of Mouuans & P. Gourde.

Immediatly vppon the diſaray of theſe forlorne hopes, the battaill began both to feare and doute: and being hoatly charged with the horſmen and Launces, pearcing amongſt the enſeignes, al was diſordered and put to flight, leauing the ſayd Lordes of Mouuans and Gourde with .v. or vj. hundred ſouldiours dead on the place: on the Kings ſyde dyed certeyne, but none of mark, nor in great number: the peaſants did both foyle and kill more proteſtantes, than the ſouldiours. The Regimentes of *Languedoc* purſued ſtill their way to ioyn with the vantgarde, and ſo to returne togither to the ſuccours of the Lord of Mouuans and Pierregourde, whō they thought to be entrenched within the ſayd Village, albeit encountring contrary newes of the ouerthrow, they toke waye to *Aubeterre*, where they arriued the morrow after togither with thoſe that remayned of the ſayd conflict.

Pons beſieged.

After the taking of *Angouleſme*, the ſayde Princes drue toward *Saintonge*, to beſiege the Towne and Caſtell of *Pons*, with-

within whiche the Lorde of the place had garrisons of fotemen, whiche greatly oppressed those of the Religion. They began forthwith to batter the Towne, and so by a breache, the Towne was taken without much resistaunce, albeit those of the Castel maynteined the matter, whervppon the Protestantes were enforced to a new batterie. Nowe, the Prince hearing of the Lorde d'Aciers comming to *Aubeterre*, and of his ouerthrowe, left all their fotemen with certeyne Cornettes of horsmen to cõtinue the siege, vnder the charge of the Lord de Boccard, great maister of their artillerie, and with the rest of their horssemen they came to *Aubeterre*.

The first of Nouember the L. Admiral with the horsemẽ of the vauntgard, went from *Aubeterre* to go to *Berry*, whether the kings brother was come, and to this end all the harquebushears brought by ẏ Lorde d Acier, were commaunded to attende the enterprise of the Admirall, who hearing news of ẏ departure of ẏ enimie from ẏ place, retired himself to *Aubeterre*, to deliberate with the princes, & euery of his companie into his quarters, without

any

any thing doing. Their generall and reſolute aduiſe was to purſue the Kings brother where ſoeuer he went, and that as neare as might bee, the rather to entice him to battell, vppon which deuiſe and to which effect the armie ſet forwarde in orderly marche the next morning: the regiments of *Languedoc*, *Roargues*, with them of the Lorde d'Oroſe, and the reſte of the prouincials were made the vauntgarde, & the remeynder of the *Dauphinoys* in the mayne battell.

The Kings brother in this meane whyle haſted to *Chaſtelleraut* where the reſte of his Armie was aſſembled, purſued continually in the tayle by the Princes power till they gotte a Village called *Angiers*, two leagues from *Chaſtelleraut*, where were lodged parte of their fotemen of the vauntgarde.

The Kings brother finding great companies of fotemen and horſſemen aſſembled at *Chaſtelleraut*, togyther with the *Suyzers*, who brought ſixteen Canons and certeyne Coluerines with fielde pieces, determined to entrenche himſelf ſtrongly afore ỹ towne (as in deed he did) & tary there

the

the comming of the Princes. Whereof the lord Admirall the 7. of November euen from the point of the day, renged his men of armes in battaile and squadrons hoping to fight, wherof he dispatched spedie aduertisement to the other Princes then at *Chauuignie* vpon *Vien*, who likewise sent towardes him forthwith the harquebusers of the battell, and themselues leading the horsemen of the same battell, founde when they were neare the place, the Admirall retiring, & could not that day geue battaile, whether it were by reason of the trenches wherewith the Catholikes campe was strongly enuironed, or by reason of the thicke mistes and cloudes which so darkned the morning, that hardly one could discerne an other.

The Princes being thus come afore *Chauuignie*, they sommoned the garde and garrison of the Castell which were forthwith, to yeld themselues and charge, whereunto they condiscended without difficultie vpon composition to departe the castell, their liues saued, which was truely performed, euery one bearyng in

his hand a white rodde, and in that order went to *Poytiers*. And so assone as it was purged of the Papists, it was burned, to the end they should not thether returne, and bée impediments to the passage ouer *Vienne*.

All this whyle the Duke d'Aumalle was vpon the coast and countrey of *Lorraine* with certeine force by him assembled of purpose to hinder the entrye of straungers into the realme for the aid of the princes. He vnderstode that the Lord de la Cloche was passing by that Countrey, to go into *Almaine*, and was already vppon the landes of the Bysshop of *Strasbourge*. Whereupon his fotemen began to charge him the .xij. of Nouembre in the morning: the Lord de la Cloche made valyant resistance, and repulsed diuers tymes the sayd charge, grœuing great numbers of them. Albeit being ouerlayde with freshe supply of companies, after he had long endured the encounter, was in the end put to chase, and taken with diuers of his troupe, and so led to *Metz* in *Lorraine*: this skirmish deuoured of his people about a hundred or

fyre

fyre scoze, not without great losse of bot Souldioures and Captaines of the say d'Aumalle.

The Pzinces now not able to haue battel with the kings bzother by the reasons afozesaid, reuersed their way and went from thence to *Vienne*, of purpose only to pzouoke him into the field, and so giue him battaile.

The Lozd of Boccard, whom (as you hard) the Pzinces left at the siege of *Pons* hauing taken the Castel by composition, and sent the Lozd and Ladye of the place pzisonners to *Rochel*, marched with his Artillerie to ioyne with the Pzinces campe, which the kings bzother thought to intercept, and foz that cause passed *Vienne* by a Bzidge of boates which he caused to be made at *Chastellerant*, dzawing directly to *Pamprou*, néere vnto which his bauntgarde gouerned by the Lozde Montpensier, came the.xbij.of Nouembze. The Pzinces campe likewise marched to ioyne with the Lozd de Boccard, arriuing the same day somewhat late at *Pamprou*, néere the Lozd de Montpensier,

The castle of Pons taken.

the same euening there were offred and receiued certaine shorte skirmishes, by reason the night gaue let to their longer fight: the army of the Princes camped nere the very houses of *Pampron*, halfe a league from the lord Mountpensier, who caused to kindle great fires as though he would encampe there, stealing away albeit about midnight, and went to *Jazenail* to ioyne with ỹ kinges brother that was there with the battell.

The morrow after being the xviij. of the same month, the Princes army was ready ringed in battel at the first appearing of the day, who hoping to finde eftsones the lord Mountpensier, where they left him the day before, determined to bidde him battell, but seeing he was so gone, as neither forme nor figure remained of his being there, the Prince spedde him so swiftly in the pursuite, that he arriued at *Jazenail* almost as sone as he, & there began a warme skirmishe from none till night: the Admirall was not there at the beginning, as following the chase of certaine troupes drawing towardes *Menigours*, where he toke about

lx.

lx. charioles charged with baggage of the kings brothers campe, and amongest o-thers, the baggage of the duke of Guyse, and the Countie Bryssack, with the most parte of their siluer vessell, all being a pray to the souldioures. In the euening the Admirall arriued with the troupes which he led. Immediatly after whose comming, the skirmishe qualified, the Princes army retiring into a wood nere to that place towarde *Menigours*. This was the first proofe and experience of the *Dauphynoys* which were in the Princes campe, who notwithstanding did so wel as they deserued and had high commen-dacion: they driue the Catholikes from three or foure of their trenches, and en-forced them to leaue the next towne to their campe, albeit they had sundry ad-uauntages of the Princes fortemen, as-well by the multitude and numbers of shotte which thundred violently to defēd their trenches, as also that their horse-men were alwayes a redy and singuler succour to their fortemē, which the prin-ces horsemen could not do by reason of hedges and maine ditches, besides the

naturall and troublesome situation of the place.

In this skirmish were brought to the earth on both sides about three hundreth bodies, and almost all footemen, the number not withstanding of the dead being farre greater of the Papists than Protestants, whose armie being now in great neede to be refreshed, as hauing had neyther rest nor relese for two dayes for horse nor man, caused their footemen to marche the morning after to *Menigours*, to recreate themselues, and ioyne with the Lord de Boccard, and all the horsemen after they had presented themselues in order of battell at the place where they were the day before, retired also thither without any thing doing.

The Kings brother after this skirmishe, toke his way to *Poytiers*, and the Princes drewe towardes *Mirebeau* a Towne in *Poictou*, foure leagues from *Poytiers*, which was rendred without resistance to the Princes, who with their armie soiourned there aboute eyghte dayes.

Mirebeau surrendred.

The Queene of Nauarre being now at *Rochel*,

Rochel, wrote to the Quéenes Maiestie of *England*, the reasons of her departure from her owne and soueraign countreis: in the first she preferred the cause of Religion, so oppressed with the inueterate and barbarous tyrannie of the Cardinall of *Loraine*, assisted by people of his owne humor, that shée accompted it shame to bée numbred amongst the faithfull, if she did not oppugne that horrible error with all such helpes as God would sturre vp, confederating her selfe and sonne with so holy and honorable societies of Princes, resolued (vnder the fauoure of the great God of Armes) to spare neyther blood, lyfe nor goodes, to effect so blessed a purpose. Her second reason (resemblyng also the first) was in respect of her Seruice to the king, making the ruine of the church the confusion of him and his kingdome, with whome because she and hir sonne hadde the neareſt affinitie, they thoughte it also theyr first and proper office of duetie to intercept suche, as vsurping vppon the naturall goodnesse and enclynation of theyr King, woulde make hymselfe the Author of

his owne destruction, with suborned imposition (albeit he is one of the most true princes of the world) to be a falser of his promise, and that by inuentions of their owne contriuing, to infringe the edict of pacification, which so long as it was preserued, entertained a ioyfull peace betwene the king and his faithful subiects, and now being broken, doth conuert the said fidelitie of his people to a lamentable warre, and so inforced as there is not any one of them which hath not bene drawne into armes by violence. The third cause, peculiar to her selfe & sonne, was, in that she sawe the auncient enemies of God & her house, with a shameless and perillous malice, bent vtterly to exterminate their race: Besides, as she beheld on the one side with pitifull eyes the Prince her brother, who to eschue the mortal peril pretended against him, was constrained (afore hée entred into armes) with his biggebellied wife and little children, to searche places of securitie and that in such desolation, as the very remembraunce is able to kindle remorse in any christian harte: so on the

the other side, being credibly informed of diuers expeditions and traines to ranish from betwene her handes her dere and onely sonne, she could do no lesse thã to imparte her selfe and sonne, with the said consociaciõ, and to share with them in their generall fortunes, according to the due office and bonde of blod: and yet not to vndertake armes to contende against heauen (as the good catholikes do suggest) and much lesse to warre vpon the soueraigne maiestie of the king, but rather to confront those who with their auncient spite to the generall cause, do conioyne that wherof they haue geuen so many particular and publike effectes.

About the ende of November the Admirall departed from *Mirebeau* in the night, with all the horsemen and shot of the vauntgarde, drawing towarde *Pont d'Auzance*, as hauing aduertisemẽt that there wer at that place certain troupes of the soueraigne lieuetenaunts campe. And being there, he founde in dede the Regiment of fotemen of the Counte Brissack, whom he charged and put them in part to flight, killing two or three hundred

dzed of them: he was in minde to charge their hozsemen which were also there, sauing foz the vehement rayne which enfozced them to retire to *Mirebeau*, besides he had no certaintie whether the Pzince of Conde were neare enough to succoure him oz not: the sayde Pzince was withdzawne the same euening with the hozsemen and shotte of the battell on that side of the thzée steples, thinking there to finde certayne other trowpes, whereof he had had aduertisement, notwithstanding, finding the place abandoned, he bended towardes *Auzance*, & met in the way the vauntgarde returnyng, which he did also.

As the Pzince was in a castell of the Bishops of *Poictiers*, skarce a league from *Mirebeau*, there came to him a Currier oz Pessenger from the Quéene mother, with charge chiefly e to induce him to demaunde peace as a matter wherein it belonged to him of duetie to pzeuent his maiestie, to whom he aunswered that he was fozced to enter into armes as his suresst warraunte agaynst the oppzessi-on of his enemies, and not to attempte

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any matter preiudiciall to the Maieſtie royall, or his ſouereigne eſtate, whome he reuerently helde for his king ordayned of God, beſides, the attempt of hym and his, intended no further than to entertaine a charitable quiete in their conſcience, a ſafe exerciſe of their religion, and laſtly, a tollerable defence of their liues, honours, and poſſeſſions againſt the tiranny of an vngodly Cardinall of *Lorayne* and other the enemies and commõ troublers of the publike ſtate of this Realme, and preciſely of the poore profeſſours of the Goſpell, contrary to the will and meanyng of his Maieſtie auouched by ſo many general edictes and other particular expedicions diſcending from himſelfe: for which cauſes they reſted vpon reſolucion to maintaine perticularly ageinſt the ſaid Cardinal & his adherents, as the ſpring, rote, & original of the ruine and threatning ſubuerſion of the croune, and them to purſue as periured & infringers of the cõmon faith, cõiured enemies to this eſtate & vnitie of the realme: laſtly touching himſelf, he hath giuẽ ſufficiẽt proofe and experience to the whole world

of

of his humble desire and inclination to peace, wherin his facilitie and ready cõsent to ỹ last peace do both best approue him, and also argue to the worlde the straunge perils offring to whelme him and the faction of his religion. And therfore bicause his maiesty is presently enuironned with his enemies, whose principall condition is to close his eares against the lamentable complaintes of his oppressed people, he determined to be the reporter of their doinges in hys owne person.

This was the aunswer which the Prince gaue the messenger in the Hall of the castell, and that in the presence of a great number of Lordes, knights, gentlemen, and captaines of his army: it was supposed in the campe that he came to other ende, as to espy the force of the Princes.

In the beginning of December, the Princes departed from *Myrebeau*, and drew towardes *Champigni*, a Castell belonging to the Lorde de Mountpensier, garded with viij. or viiij. skore souldiours: they battred the castell on that side towardes

wardes the church, making a breache in the wall before the Yale of the said place: they that were within rendred by composition, and in their place entered the Captaine Spondillan with certain numbers of shotte, who immediatly forsoke it by commaundement of the Princes, and left it at libertie: The morrowe after the artillerie marched before the castle of the Lord de Sauigny, which without great resistaunce sauing certain volies or shot of the canon, was take, they within put to the edge of the sword, and the castell burned. During the siege of these two castels, the regiments of footmen of the Lordes of *Mountbrun* and *Myrebean*, were at *Lylleboucharde* vpõ *Vien*, striuing to winne the passage, wherin as they profited little, so they spedely retired. The kings brother being gone from *Poictiers*, and hauing the succoures brought him by the counte de Loyeuse gouernour of the country of *Languidock*, in the absence of the lord d'Anuille marshall of France (which were besides the Regimen of the Lord of *Serlebourg*, certain companies as well on foote as horsbacke)

backe) besieged the towne of *Mirebeau* not long since rendred to the Princes; This towne was defended by three companies of footemen, whereof two were gouerned by the captaine la Borde and the other by the Captaine of the castell. At the beginning they battered the towne which was abandoned for want of sufficient supplies to furnish the walles, all retiring within the sayd castell.

The towne being taken, about the xij. of December, the kings brother left the Counte *du Lude*, gouernour of *Poytou*, to continue the siege of the castel, with two canons, two culuerines, and one regiment of footemen: he taking his way to *Lodun* a towne in *Poytou*, the which not many dayes afore was rendred to the obedience of the Princes, sommoned it forthwith by a trūpet, to whom the lord d'Acyer gouernour there, answered, that as he was set in charge of ỹ town by the Prince of Nauarre lieutenant general for ỹ king in *Guyen*, so he would not only kepe it to his vse without further rēder or restitutiō, but also (to his best) repulse what violēce or force so euer were offred. This

aunswer

answer reported to the kings deputie, he made his army marche nære the sayde towne to a place called the *Roches*.

The siege continuing still afore the castell of *Mirebeau* by the sayd Counte of *Lude*, in the ende procuring a parley, hée entred subtillie about the xvj. of December 1568. The Capitaine la Borde with certain souldiours were there killed, the rest were saued. The castell of Mirebeau taken.

As sone as the kings Lieuetenant had giuen sommons to render *Lodun*, the lord d'Acyer aduertised the Princes of his state, who departed forthwith from *Towars* with the battel, and the Lord Admirall from *Monstrueil-belay*, with the vantgarde to geue succours to the sayd Lord d'Acyer. The xvj. of December they presented their whole cãpe in battell before *Lodun*, about halfe a quarter of a league from ỹ kings camp, who likewise was in battel in the sayd place of *Roches*, where ether great numbers of artillery discharged aswel of the one as other side, neither was there any other thing all the day, except some litle & light skirmish which deloured no man: in the euening euery one The meeting of the two armies

retired

retired into his quarter vntill the morrowe that the two campes did eftesones discouer in order of battaile at the same place, fulfilling also the like the. iij. day without other thing doing than certeyn vnhurtfull skirmishes.

The.xix. of December the kings brother discãped, who albeit drue towards *Chynon*, yet such was the slowneſſe of his marche that daye, as the nexte morning the two armies were all day in battaill order on that syde towarde *Chynon*, sending only certeyne shot of artillerie one againſt an other without hurt of eyther syde: the same (as it may be presumed) mouing by a vehement and slipperie colde, that the horsemen could not aduaunce: it was a wonder to see two armies in camp in such a hard and diuerse season, the winter being so extréme as hath not bin sene in many yeares afore, which kindled sundrie sortes of diseases in diuerse souldiours on both sydes, and after dyed in lamentable numbers: towardes the euening the kings Lieuetenaunt retired to *Chynon*, albeit certeyne Captaynes of the Princes armie charging

ging vpon their tayle, discomfited aboute vij.or. viij. score *Suyzers*, and three enseignes of sowtemen sodeynly set vpon as they were refreshing them selues in the village.

The Princes returned to *Tovars*, and the Admirall to *Monstrueil-beley*, to winter there, leauyng the Lorde d'Yuoy brother to the Lorde de Ianlis, as gouerner within the towne of *Loudun*, and for the garde of the same, the regimens of the L. of Mont-brun & Mirabel, with. ij. cornets of horsemen: the Lorde Ianlis not long after dyed of a disease in *Almayne*.

The Lord de la Coche who (as is sayd) was led prisoner to *Metz*, was this .v. of January. 1569. murdered by certein garrison soldiours of the towne, who taking him out of prison and bynding him with Mychallon his ensigne bearer, tolde him they were commaunded from the King to leade them to the Court, and so exchange them for other prisoners within the princes Campe: albeit they wer no sooner out of the town than they were stabbed with daggers, and so murdered.

Neere vnto *Saulmur* is an abbey called

Abbay S. florent taken.

Sainct Florent, wherin were two hundred ſoltemen, as a garriſon to the Catholikes, who wt their abbay were beſieged in this moneth of January by the vauntgarde of the Princes, and they after they had beatē a breach entred by force, putting al that were beſæged to the mercy of the ſwoorde: immediatly after the garriſon of *Saulmur* recouering the ſayde Abbay, vſed the like execution of all that they found.

The Abbay recouered.

Whiles the princes ſoiorned at *Towars*, they diſpatched into *Gaſcoyne* the Lorde de Pilles, aſwell to leuie newe force, as other matters of ſpeciall charge: At his firſt arriuall he toke *Bergerac* and *Saintfoy*, and hauing ſpedily erected certaine forces of horſmen and ſoltmen, he beſtowed his ſoltmen, and drew towards *Perigueux* with his horſemen, and paſſing along the place where the Lords of Mouuans and Pierregourde were diſcomfited, hee fyred many villages, and killed as many peiſauntes as hee mette, as a reuenge of the bloud of ſo manye Souldioures whiche they hadde ouercome and ſlayne in the ſame ouerthrow.

The Kinges armye wintred at *Chynon*, *Saul-*

Saulmur, *Poyctiers*, and other places thereabout: the princes armie in the beginning of Febzuary departed from *Towars* and *Monſtruell-beley*, diſcending lower into the countrey to fynde vittells: the vaunt-garde dzew to *Partenay*, and the battell to *Niort*, harbouring in the places thereabout.

The thirde day of this moneth, the Lozd de Bourſaut captayne of a hundzed lyghte hozſmen and his company, were ſodeinly ſet vpon within a village nèere to *Towars*, by the Counte Briſſac, accompanyed with vij. oz. viij. hundzed hozſmen pzeſently iſſued out of *Saulmur*: There were many of them taken, and many killed, and the reſt, as the Lozd de Bourſaut and others, ſaued themſelues by help of the dark night.

In the beginning of Febzuary ỳ queue of Nauarre came to *Nyort*, where ſhee founde the Pzinces, wyth dyuerſe other greate Lozdes, with whome ſhee entred into Counſell foz the affaires and diſpoſition of the warre: There was agreed a ſale of tempozal gwds of the Churchmen, toward the mayntenaunce of the generall cauſe, & foz ỳ purpoſe wer diſpatched pzeſẽt

A ſale of the principall goods of the Churche.

letters vnder the names and authoritie of the ſayd Quéene, Princes of Nauarre and Conde, the Lorde Admirall, Dandelot, & Rochefoucaut, with wordes of ample power giuen to their procurors and commiſſaries to promiſe and binde them for warrant requiſite in ſuche caſe: Theſe comiſſions were publiſhed in townes holden vnder their obedience, with preſent ſale and alyenation made accordingly, the ſame rayſing great ſummes of money.

Whileſt the ſaid Quéene, Princes and other ſtats remained in conſultation with in *Nyort*, certeine horſmen of the Lord of Verac, (captaine of a hundreth light horſemen) making often incurſion vppon the next enimies, toke the Lord of Caſſac lieutenant of the men at armes to the Duke of Guyſe, as he was bayting in an Inne, whome they ledde to *Nyort*, and ſo to *Rochell*.

The Counte Mountgomercy lodgyng in a village called *la Motte*, was charged vpon ỹ ſodeyn by the Counte Briſſac, and enforced to retyre within the Caſtel of the ſame place, ſeruyng ſomewhat to hys defence: ſo that he receyued no other loſſe than

than his yonger brother, whiche was led to the Caſtell of *Luzignan*: this was the xij. of February.

The Princes now determyned to perfourme their enterpriſe vppon the caſtell of *Luzignan*, and to take it, the ſame mouyng (as it ſeemed) eyther by a practyſe of Montgomories brother, or elſe by ſome ſecrete intelligence they hadde with the Gouernours Lieutenaunte of the ſame place, where they were in good order, and vppon the ſodayne the.xx. of Februaryery early in the morning, dyuers of their Captaynes and ſouldiours entring within, albeit, being diſcouered their further attempt was intercepted, and they returned without any thing doing.

The Counte of Tande gouernour for the King in *Prouence*, in the begynning of Nouember the yeare before, put himſelfe vppon his waye with three thouſand fotemen and certeine horſemen of that country marching into *Fraunce* as hee was cõmaunded, and paſſing by *Dauphiné*, the baron of Adretz, who alſo had leuyed a Regyment of fotemen conteyning .xvij. enſeignes, ioyned with him, to paſſe alſo

in company into *Fraunce*: In theyr waye they came by the siege of *Sanserre*, whiche the Counte Mertiuengo an Italyan and gouernoure of *Gyran* had long continued, where as they spente long tyme wythout aduaunceyng the ende and purpose of the siege, so procuryng the siege to bee raysed: the Counte *Tande* drew to *Poyctou*, to the Kyngs Campe, where hee arriued aboute the ende of Februarye, and the baron of Adretz marched into *Lorayn*, to the Duke d'Aumale, sent thither (as you haue heard) to withstande the entrie of straungers into *Fraunce*.

The Kynges brother hauing receyued these newe succours, and made shewe to his men of armes of two hundred thousande frankes which the house of Parys had lent the Kyng vpon the temporal goodes of the Church men, he gathered ageyn hys Campe, and drewe towardes *Angoulmoys*.

Immediatly after in the same moneth, arryued two thousande and fyue hundred *Reistres*, vnder the conduct of the Counties Reyngraffe and Bassompier, who beeing much harried in theyr long and paynfull

ful iorney to come into France, refreſhed themſelues certayne tyme aboute *Poyctiers* afore they ioyned wyth the Kyngs Campe, whoe approched ſtill to *Angouleſme*, and taryed them. And bycauſe hée woulde haue the libertie of the Kyuer of Charente, to paſſe and repaſſe at his pleaſure, he diſpatched the Lorde de la Riuiere a Gentleman of *Poyctou*, for to ſeaſe vpon the Towne and alſo the Caſtell of *Iarnacke*.

The Princes nowe béeing truely enfourmed what waye the Kynges Campe toke, departed from *Nyort*, and vppon the begynning of March aryued at *Sainct Iean d'Angely*, marchyng from thence with theyr battayle to *Sainctes*. The Admirall with the vauntegarde lodged at *Coygnac*, and the d'Andelot with the horſmenne and ſhotte of the ſayde vauntgard, drawing with them two Coluerines and two fielde péces to beſiege the Towne of *Iarnacke*: The Captayne la Riuiere the ſame daye was on horſſebacke wyth his troupe of horſſemen to beate and ſkowre the ſtrayte that laye towardes *Coygnac*: albéeit diſcouerying a farre off the Lorde

Admirall, hée returned in greate dyligence, and without staying in the townes of *Iarnack*, hée encloſed hym ſelfe ſpédyly within the Caſtell, whyche forthwyth was enuyronned and beſieged on all ſydes by the Admyrall, who as ſone as his artillerye was planted, began to batter towardes the gate of the Caſtell, the ſame continuing all the day, and at night the Captayne demaunded parley, which the next mornyng was graunted togither with a compoſition by the Lorde de Bricquemau, (lefte there to direct the ſiege by the Lorde Admirall) the Caſtell thus taken, the Vicont Montamma entred with his Regiment to defende the ſayde paſſage.

The. vj. of this moneth the Prince of Conde with the Admirall and d'Andelot, and the horſmen as wel of the vauntgard as mayne battayle, excepte the Lorde of Bricquemaus regimen which was at *Iarnack*, went to *Beauuoir* vpon *Matta*, wher was the Kings brother with his armye: Ther the Prince of Conde ringed in battel his horſmen, leauing in couert behynd a hyll certein drũmes, ſounding as though his

his fotemen had bin there, notwithstanding there was nothing done that daye other than certeyne skirmishes against the d'Andelot: The *Reistres* of the catholikes were not as yet ioyned to the Catholikes Campe, albeit they arriued very shortely after.

The Kings brother being defeated of his purpose and meane to passe the Riuer of *Charente* at *Iarnac*, marched vp higher, and a little beneath *Angoulesme*, he passed the Riuer. In his way he toke the castell of *Ruffel*, wherein were foure score Souldioures, whom he put to the swoorde: He toke also the Towne & garrison of *Melle*, in the countrey of *Poyton*, who also tasted lamentably of the lyke compassion. And being thus ouer *Charente*, he came to *Chasteau-neuf*, standing vpon the shoare of the Riuer, wherein was a garrison of fiftie Souldiours, who without resistance rendred the Castell.

The Princes vnderstanding that the Catholikes had wõne the passage, departed from *Sainctes*, and came to lodge at *Coygnac*, and the Admirall with the vaũtgarde at *Jarnac*, and thereabout.

The Friday the.xj.of this moneth, the kings brother with all his horſemen and certeyne nũbers of ſhot, preſented himſelf in order of battail before *Coygnac*. cauſing in the meane while to be built vp ageine the wodden bridge of *Chaſteau-neuf*, battered and beaten down by the ſayd garriſon. The Princes wer then within *Coygnac*, accompanied only with their traynes and certeyne Gentlemen of their retinue: (their men of armes being lodged in the Villages thereabout) and therefore ſent immediatly to the Admirall for certeyne companies to march towardes them: the d'Andelot going thyther, heard newes in the way, that the kings brother had drawn his men of armes afore *Coignac*: The d'Andelot after he had talked with ẏ Princes returned to *Iarnac*.

The morrow the.xij.of March, ẏ Princes armie marched towards *Chaſteauneuf*, the Prince of Cõdé with ẏ maine battaill lodging at *Iarnac*, & the Admiral with the vauntgard went before *Chaſteau-neuf* to hinder the building of ẏ bridge, and withſtand the paſſage ouer the riuer: albeit as he was come neare the place, he vnder-

ſtod

ſwode that the Catholykes had ſet vp the bridge, and paſſed ouer with parte of their armie, entrenching them ſelues on the other ſyde the Bridge, to reſiſte all impedimentes to their full paſſage, wherevpon the Admirall returned to lodge at *Baſsac*, leauing to Gouerne the retraite of his companies, the light horſſemen of *Soubiſe* and *Pluueau*, who remayned behinde, ringed in battaile in a playne nære the ſayde *Chaſteau-neuf* vntill night. The armie of the Princes was greatly diſperſed in diuerſe Townes and Villages, beyng farre diſtaunt one from an other.

In ỹ meane while the catholikes camp paſſed ouer *Charente* all the night, with as great ſpæde as might bæ. And bycauſe the prince of Condé had no intent to fight the nexte morning, as not hauing his forces nere him, he diſpatched the lord Perdillan to the Admirall, to aduaunce the companies of the vauntgarde in ſuch diligence as to bæ with hym at *Iarnac* vppon the dauning of the day, which ỹ Admiral performed according to the ſpæde & neceſſitie of the meſſage, albeit not all in ſuch exacte re-

redineſſe as the caſe required, as lacking the Lord Pluueaus horſemen and his regimen of fotemen, left (as you haue heard) to gouerne and garde the retraite of the vauntgarde.

The morrowe after being the. xiij. of Marche, the Prince with his horſſemen that were already arriued, preſented himſelf in the morning in order of battail before the ennimie aboue the village of *Baſſac*. When all was arriued, the ſayde Prince returned with the battaile, and drue to *Matta* neare *S. Iean d'Angeli*, whiche the Admirall did alſo, leauing behind to direct the retraicte, the Lorde de la Noue, who retiring a reaſonable paſſe, and not yet farre off, was charged with a great oſte of horſſemen which forced him ſo take the charge and chaſed hiny to *Baſſac*, where the Admirall was ready to reſiſte, and repulſed the Catholykes vntill the other ſyde of the village.

In the meane whyle certeyne troupes of ſhot of the Catholikes entred the ſayde village, and buckled to ſkirmiſhe with the Admirall, who likewiſe droue them out of the village, notwithſtanding they were

relée-

releeued by the reſt of the Campe that followed at hande and returned to the Village.

The Lorde Admirall ſéeing the Catholykes armie ſo neare, diſpatched a Gentleman of ſpéede to the Prince, to aduertiſe him that the whole Campe of the contrary ſyde was there and almoſt vpon his backe, ſo that ſeeing no meane to retire without fighting, deſired him to aduaunce ſuch powers as he had of the battaill. Immediatly the Prince reculed till he was very neare the Admirall, rynging hymſelfe in battaill at the foote of a hill on the left hand.

The Admirall was in order of battaill on the right hand along a little Coppies, loking towardes *Baſsac*. He had about him the Lorde Pluueaus regimen of fyue enſeignes of footemen, who made a long ſkirmiſhe: and ſeeing in the meane while that the Catholikes were ready to charge him, comming betweene the Prince and him, turned his face right vpon them, and with certeyne Cornettes whiche were with him, preſſed vppon them ſo hoatly, that he brought to the ground a great nũber,

ber, and ſo paſſed further. At the ſame inſtant the Prince, after he had preferred his prayers to God, went to the charge, & with great courage entred the battaille: vpon whō ruſhed a great ſquadron of *Reiſtres*, & ſet vpō him on the flanck or ſyde: at which charge his horſe was killed and fell vppon him, and his horſemen put to the chaſe, whom the catholiks purſued: albeit as they paſſed further, a french Gentlemā named the L. of S. Iean knew the Prince of Condé, and alſo the L. d'Argence, both which promiſed him to ſaue his lyfe, or to leaue theirs in the aduenture: wherupon as an Archer being deſcended on foote to helpe to ſhifte the Prince from vnder his horſſe, and had ſet him vppon his feete, one named Monteſquion (thought to be the Capteyne of the garde to the Kings brother) knowing the Prince, ſhot him thorough the head with a Piſtolet: the blow entring behynd and came forth vnder his eye. The Lord Steward a Scot, and Chaſtelier Portant, after they were taken, were alſo ſtabbed with daggers and murdered: the ſayde Chaſtellier by one named Coſcius, beſydes whom were ſlayne in this

this encounter about.ij. hundreth men, & xl prisoners: amongst others, the bastard of Nauarre, the Lorde de la Noue, whose horse was killed at the firste charge, the L. of Teligni, de la Balbe, de Soubize, & de la Loue. On ỹ catholikes syde were slayne ỹ Counte de la Mirande, the L. de Montalletz, the Barons of Ingrande and Prunay, with many other.

After this charge, one part of ỹ horsmen drew to *S. Jeã d'Angely*: togither wỗ the Admiral, d'Andelot, ỹ Coũte de la Rochefoucaut and d'Acier, with great numbers of horsmẽ: the rest toke the way to *Coygnac*.

In this encoũter the Prince had no other footmẽ than the L. Pluueaux regimẽt heretofore mentioned, all the reste of his footmen was retired by his cõmaundemẽt to *Iarnac*, as being not of mynd to fight ỹ daye: there was made at *Iarnac* a Bridge of boates to passe the Riuer *Charente* in tymes of nẽed, ouer which ỹ footmen seeing the ouerthrow, passed to the other syde the riuer, and then brake it in pieces for feare of pursutes, & so retired to *Coygnac*, where were the Princes of Nauarre and Anguyen. The Artillerie led from *Coygnac*, was

was brought thither again, hauing made no great way.

The ſayd Princes of Nauarre and Anguyen (now Prince of Conde) departed from *Cognac* the next morning with ſuch horſemen as were retired to them: they arriued the ſame day at *Sainctes* in *Saincteonge*, leauing their footmen at *Cognac*, to maynteyne head againſt the Catholikes, who the morrowe after being the. xv. of Marche, preſented themſelues in battaill before *Cognac* with horſſemen and footemen, making countenaunce to beſiege it. There was a great ſkirmiſhe on the ſyde of the parke by meane of a ſallie made vpon them by the L. de Baudine, in whiche encounter were lefte deade in the place about two hundreth bodyes, and great numbers hurte, whiche made the Catholykes retire the ſame daye returning to *Jarnac*.

In the meane whyle, the Admirall vnderſtanding the Princes were retired to *Sainctes*, went thyther to them, and with the horſemen of their traine, he brought them to *S. Iean d'Angely*, and from thence to *Thonie-Charante*, whether the Queene of

of Nauarre came to communicate with them of their generall affaires. And now, albeit the vnwoꝛthynesse of the Pꝛinces death, dyd so amaze the Gentlemen and Souldiours of the armie, as they seemed to wauer in varietie of doubtes, yet the Admirall (no lesse wyse than wel aduised) knit them againe with newe persuasions of courage by all his possible meanes.

And sure thys death was sufficient inough to cole and qualifie such as had no other regard than to the losse of such a Gouernour of warre, but considering moꝛe neare the actions of this Pꝛince, and of how long tyme he hadde bin giuen to the sincere seruice of his God, King, and Coũtrey: they assured them selues moꝛe than afoꝛe. They are persuaded, that there nothing happened to him, whiche he did not eyther foꝛesee oꝛ foꝛetell accoꝛding to the poesie wꝛitten in the enseigne of the companie of his mẽ of armes in these woꝛds: PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA, DVLCE PERICVLVM. And besides, ỹ said Pꝛince was wont afoꝛe his death to say in his familiar talk, ỹ he attended his sepulchꝛe in the fields, in a day of battaill,

The second Booke, of the last troubles and ciuill warres of *Fraunce*.

THe Prince of Condé thus taken away, & his death no small losse to them of the Religion, the Kings Brother, knowing the Princes of Nauarre and d'Anguyen were passed the riuer of *Botoune*, determined to followe them, and in that purpose departed from *Ianac* & came to *Dampierre* where he passed the Riuer: he lodged his armie within half a leage of *S. Iean d'Angeli*, of purpose to execute a certeyn enterprise within the sayd towne, by meane of the Capteyn of the Castell. In the meane while the Princes armie passed *Charante*, as well at *Thonye Charante*, as at *Tallibourgh*, keeping the boates alwayes on their syde.

The Queene of Nauarre returnes to Rochel.

The Queene of Nauarre hauing imparted certeyn special admonitions, aswel to the Prince hir sonne, as other great lords

and

& personages of estate returned to *Rochel*.

The Kings brother vnderstanding the sayd armie was passed ouer *Charante*, and also that his enterprise vpon the towne of *S. Iean d'Angeli*, was so discouered, as hee could not cõmit it to safe execution, returned from whence he came, that is, to *Iarnac*, *Chasteau-neuf*, and places about *Angoulesme*, attending his opportunitie to effect an attempt which he had conspired vpon that towne, and that by meane of the Capteyne of the Parke, which was also discouered, as hereafter shal follow.

The Princes being now on the other syde the riuer *Charente*, began to surueye their forces, viewing first their horsmen, and then their footmen in order as hereafter shalbe shewed. All the horsemen were sent for in one day into two places: The Prince of Nauarre and the L. Admirall mustred the battaile, and the d'Andelot with the Counte Rochefoucaut, the vantgarde. There were viewed and enabled about .iiij. thousand horsmen, wel mõted and armed, w̃ valiant dispositiõ. to follow the cause to a good end. It was openly red there to al ỹ horsmẽ, ỹ the prince of Nauar

declared himſelfe chief of the armie, with promiſe not to leaue the Campe till a good and happie peace, and muche leſſe to ſpare his lyfe and goods in that behalfe. This being publiſhed, the horſemen likewiſe proteſted by othe not to departe the armie without his leaue, nor forbeare life or liuing in the aſſiſtance of the quarell.

The othe of the Prince of Nauarre.

l'Endureau Capteyn of a hundred light horſemen, after the laſt conflict, reuolted, and toke part with the Counte du Lude, Gouernour of *Poyton*. Hee was greeuous, (after his reuolte) to the proteſtantes in a number of heauie euils, as in pilling and robbing them without reſpecte, and alſo vnder ſhadowe of hys white Caſſakyns, wherwith he yet diſguiſed his people: He toke the Caſtell of *Mont-agu* in baſe *Poyton*, yéelding to the garriſon no other mercie than by the edge of the ſworde. He made many incurſions into *Poyton*, & annoyed thē with ſuch generall perill, that ỳ Princes (to ouercome him & his troupes) diſpatched thither the Lorde de la Rochenard, with .xij. Cornettes of horſemen, & the regiments of footmen of ỳ L. la Mouſſon, Saint Magrin, & Montamma, whoſe

l'Endureau reuoltes.

ſtrength

ſtrength & trauel was to ſmal purpoſe, bi-cauſe ẏ enimie had a ſpecial ſafetie in his ſingular ſwiftneſſe, as knowing well the ſtraites and compaſſe of that Countrey.

The Ꝑynces being at *Saincte*s, got intelligẽce of the enterpꝛiſe which ẏ Kings bꝛother ment to execute within *Angouleſme*, and therebꝑpon (knowing alſo that he was vpon his way thither, diſpatched to intercept that purpoſe) ẏ Counte Mõtgomery with ten Cꝛnettes of hoꝛſemen, ouer & beſydes the regimen of fotemen of the Loꝛd Montbrun and Mirabel ſent thither alreadie. The Montgomery, the better to execute his charge, in the beginning of Apꝛill, ſommoned the ſayd ten Cꝛnets of hoꝛſemen to bée beſoꝛe him at *Pons*, the monday being the. iiij. of Apꝛill in the euening. At his comming, he found only. vj. Cꝛnets with whõ he departed after ſome expectation foꝛ the other which were not yet come: he trauailed all ẏ night, and the next moꝛning was receyued within the Towne of *Angouleſme* without any let oꝛ impedimẽt by ẏ way: ẏ other. iiij. cꝛnets cõming ſomwhat late to *Pons*, haſted on ẏ way after their companie, albeit as they

were néer *Chasteau-neuf* neyther fearing nor forséeing any peril, they were charged by a great troupe of horsmen layd of purpose in ambush to intercept them, and so pursued as the chase came to *Coygnac*, frō whence they returned and founde safetie in the swiftnesse of their horsses. At this encounter the L. de Chaumont, Capteyn of one of the sayd Cornets, with certeyne other common soldiours were taken prisoners, and about .xxx. or xl slayne.

The Counte Montgomery was no sooner within *Angoulesme*, than he began to deuise & prouide for the safetie of ỹ town: wherin for his first policie, he surueyed ỹ wardes and warders of the towne: And bicause that those whiche afore made the view and searche of the towne, passed not by the Parke (whiche is a new building ioyned to the towne) whiche cut of all aduertisement of any thing done there: the place it self also not vnapt to receiue cōpanies, foysted in by night without knowledge to them of the Towne: The saide Montgomery made pierce the walles, and open the gates of that syde towards the parke, so that alwayes after the searchers

chers of the Towne paſſed and viſyted the gardes of the ſame. Ye remoued alſo the Capteyne of the ſayd Parke to auoyde treaſon, with order that euery nyght the warders of that place ſhould bee changed.

The Duke de Roauuois being led priſoner (as you haue heard) to *Rochel*, and there continuyng tyll the moneth of Januarie, was deliuered vppon hys promyſe to paye within three monethes after twentie thouſande Frankes to raunſom, or, in defaulte of eyther the tyme or ſumme, to returne priſoner to *Rochell*. Ye fayled and therefore was ſommoned to make good his worde, which he refuſed, cléering himſelfe by the death of the prince of Conde, to whom, as he had gyuen hys fayth, ſo his death acquited his promiſe. The Kings brother kept ſtill about *Angouleſme*, albeit vnderſtanding of the preciſe direction of the Montgomery, gaue ouer his further attempt, and departed frõ thence the xij. of Aprill, taking his way to *Perigueux*, and paſſing by *Aubeterre*, he toke ỹ caſtle by cõpoſition, for whoſe gard the L. of the place dyd enterteyne about a

hundred mē, who enduring only certeyn ſhot of the cānon, yelded themſelues (their lyues ſaued:) wherein notwithſtanding they were abuſed, for that diuerſe were killed, & the L. of the place areſted as priſoner: from *Auberterre* he drue to *Mucedan*, a town of *Perigueux*, afore the which, as the Lord de Montluc attend him with his forces: ſo ỹ armie being arriued, they begā to batter with ſuch furie, as a breach was ſpēdily enforced. There were within the town. viij. or. viij. ſcore populair ſouldiours, who diſpayring eyther to fil vp the breache, or to kēpe it longer, in reſpecte chiefly of their ſmall numbers, abandoned the town and cloſed themſelues within ỹ Caſtell being ſufficiently ſtrong: The catholikes being within the Towne, bent their batterie againſt the Caſtell, where they had no ſoner battered a breach, than thei cryed to the aſſaulte. They within ſuſteyned ỹ firſt aſſault, & likewiſe. ij. others in ỹ necke of it, repulſing at laſt ỹ catholiks, wherof a great nūber left their dead bodyes in pawn: thē ỹ Kings brother (vnder their word of aſſurance) came to parle wō thē, wherin he ſo preuayled, as thei yelded,

ded, reseruing only their liues, which notwithstanding were violently taken frō thē al without exception, contrarie to his fayth and word of honor: he lost at these assaults a greate companie of souldiours with sundry lordes and captaines of choyce: amongest which was the Conte Brissac striken with a harquebush shot in the left cheeke: he was a galland gentleman and of great hope amongst the people, of .xxv. yeares of age when he dyed, and of greate callyng and function in *Fraunce*. For first he was knight of the order, capteyne of fifty men at armes of the kings allowance, Colonel generall ouer the Frenche sotemen in the kings Campe, and gouerned also in this iourney a Regimen of. xl. enseignes of sotemen: his brother succeded hym in moste of his charges, sauing the estate of Colonell general which was giuen to the Lorde of Strosi: there dyed at that siege the Conte Pompadon, with many other to the number of. v. or. vj. hundred. Brissac slaine. Conte Pompadon slain.

Mucedan being taken in this moneth of Aprill, the kings brother toke way agayne to *Angoulmois*, and the Lorde of Montluc returned to his gouernement,

and charge.

The princes horsemē being thus viewed and mustered, they would also survey their footmen, in which busines the d' Andelot was chiefly used, and therfore immediately dispatched, to the end he might peruse the garrisons in euery town of their obedience: he began his first trauell in this charge vpon the ende of Aprill, folowing the garrisons and mustring them in his owne presence. In the beginning of May, he returned to *Saincts*, feling himself somwhat sick, the same growing so vpon him as he dyed the saterday the .vij. of the same 1569. to the lamentable greef & displesure of the whole army, as being noted a most wyse and valiant gentleman called commonly the knight without feare: his office of general Colonel of the French footmen was giuen to the Lord d' Acyer: his cōpany of men of armes since his death hath bē gouerned by the lord of *Beaunais* his lieutenant. It was thought he was poysoned, and the Phylitions that viewed his body were of the same opinion.

Immediatly after, in the same moneth and at the same place dyed the Lorde of

Boc-

Boccarde, hauyng lyne long sick, he was of no lesse counsell in matters of consultation, than of courage in the execution, his estate of the great Master of the artillerie was giuen to the Lorde Ianlis his son in law, with his cornet of horsmen. The Lorde Boccard dead.

And now, to ouerslip nothing that was executed in this laste Apryll, there is in the mountaynes of *Dauphyne*, a Castell nere to *Bryanson*, wherein the King kœpes an ordinarie dead pay of certeyn numbres of souldiers: A capteyn called Colombyn borne in *Grenoble*, vnderstãding by certein of the borough of *Oysans*, that most part of the sayd dead pay men were issued oute of their charge, toke the sayd Castel, and finding no resistance other than the very capteyne of the place, who yelded beyng hurt with a shot, he made him selfe lorde of it, where neglecting one first and most necessarie pollicie in a victor, hæ rather laboured to deface the images, than to furnishe the place with cõuenient prouision, which beyng not vnmarked of certein euil neighbors, purlewing vpõ ẏ castle, they forthw enuironed him with a siege, & so cut off his vittell, wherof they knew ẏ castel had but slender

ſender ſtoꝛe: Their ſiege continuyng a-bout. xv. days, enfoꝛced him at laſt to ren-der the place vpon compoſition and onely reſeruation of lyfe, whiche notwithſtan-ding was not kept, foꝛ that all his ſouldi-oꝛs were cut in péeces, and he only led on lyue to *Grenoble*.

After the generall view and muſter of the pꝛinces fœtemen, the Lorde de Pilles, (returned now from *Gaſcoygne*) was ſent to ſeaſe vpon the yle of *Medoc*, a rich yle lying betwéene *Rochell* and *Bordeaux*, con-teyning in length aboute. xvj. oꝛ. xvij. lea-gues, and. iiij. oꝛ. v. leagues in bꝛeadth: he pꝛouided neceſſary boates to paſſe the ry-uer of *Gironde*, and embarkyng him ſelfe with. ij. thouſand fœtemen, diſcended into the ſayd yle, and toke hauen without any let: he made himſelfe maiſter of the yle v-pon the ſodayne and vnlœked foꝛ, fynding great foyſon of riches, wherewith he & his ſouldiours loaded themſelues plentifully.

By meane of this Ile, he beſieged *Bourg* a town in *Bordelois*, but being ſpœdily cal-led back by the Pꝛinces, he raiſed his ſiege and came agayne to the Campe: At this ſiege died of a ſhot in his ſhoulder the Lorde Val-

Valpheuiere lieutenant to the late Lorde d'Andelot of his Regiment of ſotemen, whoſe regimen was trãſlated to the Lord of Rouray gentleman of *Fraunce*: This was vpon the ende of May.

The kings brother, being now returned into the contrey of *Angoulmois*, and after he had ſomwhat releued his armie on that ſyde to *Villebois*, ſent to ſommon the town of *Angouleſme* by a trompet, wherin hee was refuſed, & ſo toke way towards *Berry* to ioyne his force with the Duke d'Aumall beeing in the ſayd contrey: the Conte Mont-gomerey charged vpon the tayle of his campe, and diſcomfited certen of them.

The Lady Marquiſe of Rottelyn, vnderſtãding of the death of the prince of Conde her ſonne in law, put her vpon the way to come to *Rochell*, wher was the widow princeſſe her daughter: ſhe paſſed to *Sainct Iean d'Angely*, and ſo to *Thony* vpon *Boutonne*, wher the ſaid Princeſſe met her, and ſo returned into *Frãce* without her daughter, whome ſhe purpoſed to haue with her. But the Princeſſe excuſed her vppon hir children, which were then at *Rochell*, whether ſhe alſo returned: it was thought the

Lady

Lady Marquise came to entreate a peace, whiche was not so, bycause hir occasion was only as is aforesayd: this was in the ende of May. 1569.

In the first kindlyng of these warres, the Princes hauing true intelligence of diuers numbres of straungers entred the Realme for the strengthe of the Catholikes, determined also to fortifie their armie by the like meanes: And therfore knowing that the Prince Wolfgange Duke dedeux Pons had erected great numbres of men of armes, as well on foote as on horseback, the better to defende his owne countreys, sente to hym with requeste to yelde them succoures in their so vrgent and extreme necessitie, bothe with his armie presently in point, and also such other powers as hee might possibly leuie, wherunto the said duke condescended with promyse to relœue them with all his forces, which albeit at that tyme were not fully assembled, yet he forgat not within short tyme after to put an armie in redinesse to come into *France*, wherof the duke d'Aumale (lying in *Lorayne*) beeing enformed by special Intelligẽcers, dispatched forth-

with

with a Gentleman of his, by whome hée aduertised the Duke of the common bruite that passed of the diligence he vsed in the leuyes of men of warre in *Almayne*, and al to assist the conspiracies of such as arme themselues ageynst the crowne of *France*, with displayed warre ageynst the King, which for his parte as he neyther had nor woulde beleue, so lokyng nérer into his magnificence and partes of a Prince, hée iudged hym of no inclination to fauoure rebelles ageynst theyr soueraigne maiestie, considerying withall, the ancient respect of amitie so long continued betwéene the house of the electors of the countie Palatines of *Rhine*, & the scepter of *France*: Albeit, his maiestie desiring to vnderstand an absolute truth, gaue him special charge to dispatche this speciall Messanger, hée also hauyng authoritie of his Maiestie to withstande the entrie of any strangers to releue the enterprise of the sayd rebelles, which hée hoped to accomplishe, or else to leaue his lyfe in the charge.

The Duke forbare to answer spédily, vntyll his armye were fully in poynte, albeit after that hée hadde receyued hys

Reistres,

Reiſtres, he beganne to marche towardes the Conte of Burgogne, and as he lay vpon the frontiers of *Fraunce*, tarying for his Launceknyghtes, hee aunſwered the d'Aumales letter, which he ſent forthwith to the kyng: In the beginning hee layde afore hym how in the yeares afore, many *Reiſtermaiſters* paſſyng thorowe his Duchy without leaue, greeued ſo his countrey that the continuall complaints of his people forced hym to drawe into companyes of armed men, as well on horſbacke as on foote, to withſtande further offence to his people: And that nowe in reſpecte his couſyns and dearely beloued Princes of Nauarre and Conde, haue lamentably impar ted with hym the vniuſte quarell, vrged vppon them, as well to enforce their lyues and goods, as to depriue the exerciſe of their Religion contrary to the kings faith and playne proteſtation of his Edicts: and that not onely they, but all the Nobilitie and others, profeſſing the ſame Religion, haue and do endure myſerable oppreſſions, as eſtraunged from theyr owne houſes, thruſte oute of their charges and offices, theyr poſſeſſions and welthes,

con-

confiſked into the kings handes: laſtly, that there be raiſed huge companies of men of warre aided with ſundry ſortes of ſtraungers to cut them in pieces, as in other times of open hoſtilitie: in theſe reſpectes together with their earneſt motion and requeſt for ſuccours, and laſtly vpon an vpright view and conſideration of their preſent calamitie, he coulde, nor ought do no leſſe than ayde them: And for their partes, the better to auouche their integrities in refuſing all attempts, aſpiring preiudicially to ỹ crown of Fraunce, (as the *d'Aumalles* letters did ſiniſterly ſuggeſt) the ſayd Princes haue proteſted by letters, which he kepeth ſealed wyth their owne handes, that if (at his being in Fraunce) he ſee or know any inclination in them to conſpire in any ſorte againſt the crowne, that he would not only draw away his ſuccours, but conuert thẽ to the enemy and cõtrary ſide, the rather to reuenge their diſloyaltie: which makes him iudge of the Princes ſide, & beleue ỹ they are not only far frõ the ſlaunderous impoſitions of their enemies, but alſo of vnfained deſire, rather to reſt quietly in their

houses, than follow so harde and doubtful a warre, wherunto they haue ben drawen of force, as to defend the violēt oppression of their malicious enemies. He alledged besides, that when his Cosine the duke Casimir erected his army in *Almain* in the like cause, he was also vntruly informed (as of purpose to draw him from succouring the Prince of Conde) that it was against the maiestie royall that the said Prince did conspire, which notwithstanding was founde otherwayes, as appeareth by his maiesties edictes of peace both first and last, approuing alwayes the actions of the sayd Prince, as done for the seruice of his maiestie. And to take away all suspiciō, he declared, that besides that, his meanyng was to succour the sayde Princes of Nauarre and Conde, his enterprise in comming into Fraunce, stretched also to relieue the little ones of the Religion dispersed into their seuerall miseries, to whome of very duety (being a Christian Prince) he coulde do no lesse than offer and lende his hande to leade them to Iesus Christ. And to the ende his maiestie may vnfainedly resolue in the

the integritie of his purpose, and that he vndertakes not this iourney to spoile his subiectes or make pray of their welthes, or for any other perticular profit, he protested that if his maiestie would graunt them a safe vse of their religion with a frée exercise of the same without limitation and distinction of persones and places, together with assuraunce of their gwdes, honours, charges, and estates, hée would not onely returne and dismisse his army, but also defray the whole charges of the same and the sayde *Reistremaisters* in their passage, amountyng in all to aboue a hundred thousande crownes, protesting for ende, that if (in refusing hys iuste and reasonable offers) the Quarell dw aggrauate by his comming into Fraunce, to wype hys handes in innocencie of all imputations hereafter, and the fault to be layd vpon the authors and chiefe Councellers of the warre, beyng about his maiestie.

The Duke hauing now receiued his Launceknightes, entered into Fraunce, and passyng by *Bourgongne*, came to *Charyte*, hæyng coasted sundrye tymes

both behinde and before by the armies of of the dukes *d'Aumall* and *Nemors*, without attempting any thing vpon hym: he arriued without let before *Charyte*, the xvj. of May, which he battred so vehemētly that he enforced forthwith a breach, in the meane while the lord of Mouy, passing ouer *Loere* a little aboue the sayd towne, with three hundred harquebusiers, won the suburbes towardes the bridge, the same so occupying and amazing thē that were besieged, that the Duke entred the breache, and put the whole garrison to the sword: this towne was taken in good tyme, because that if it had lingred neuer so little, the Duke *d'Aumalle* being very nere with succours, had endaungered the enterprise. The towne was no soner taken, than he was discouered not farre of with xviij. hundred horsemen, who comming to short to withstand the dukes entrie, returned in hope to hinder hym to ioyne with the princes army, by meanes that hee mette and assembled wyth the kyngs brothers power, who knitte together for this purpose in the countrey of *Berry*.

Charyte besieged and taken.

In

In the ende of May the Princes informed of the approche of the Duke *de deux Pons*, and the taking of *Charyte*, began to marche to ioyne with his army, and leauing the Lord de la Noue, to gouerne in the countreys of *Poyctou* and *Saintonge*, toke their way by *Angoulmois*, directly to *Perigueux*, and as they passed thorow that countrey, the Lord of Chaumontes lyght horsemen, with certaine companies of fotemen, toke the towne of *Noutron* belonging to the Quéene of *Nauarre*, wherin were killed aboute foure skore men that defended it: this was the seuenth of June. 1569.

The morrow after the sayd Princes dispatched the Counte Montgomery into *Gasoyne*, to commaunde ouer the army of the Vicounts, who otherwayes would not agree, as not acknowledging one aboue an other: he toke his way by *Solliac*, where he passed the riuer of *Dordone*, and so beneath *Cadenat*, he passed also ouer *Lot* and came to *Montauban* without any let.

They of the town of *Perigueux*, fearing the comming of the princes army, desired

the lord Montluc to send them succours, to whome he dispatched immediatly the knight Montluc his sonne with xij. ensignes of footemen, with the which he entred the towne the iiij. of June.

In this meane while the Princes army kepte the way drawing to *Lymosyn*, & the duke de deux Pons hasted by great iorneys to ioyne with them, passyng the riuer of *Viene* two leagues aboue *Lymoges*. The Catholikes had sent thither two C. shot to defend ỳ passage, who were all cut in pieces by the lord de Mouy, the ix. of this moneth, on which day the princes army arriued at *Chalus* a towne in *Lymosyn*, departing the next day to ioyne with the army of the Duke de deux Pons in a village within two leagues of *Chalus* belonging to the Lord d'Escars, gouernor of the said countrey.

The lord Admirall accompanied with two hundred horsemen, went where the duke was to salute him: ỳ duke enduring certaine fittes of an ague not many dayes afore, and not cured as yet, died the xj. of this month 1569. in a village thre leagues from *Lymoges*: afore his death, he called

The Duke de deux Pons dead.

before

before him the chief and principals of his army, with whome he communicated in many pointes, but chiefly in persuasion and request to pursue the purpose of their comming into France, leauing for their generall leader in his place, the Counte Wolrard de Mansfeld, afore his lieuetenãt generall: his body was caried to the town of *Angoulesme*, to be there buried.

In the army of the said late duke, were xxviij. cornets of horsemen, conteining viij. thousand and fiue hundreth *Reistres*, whereof were Colonels, Hans Boucq, Reignold Grac, Henry d'Estain, and Hans de Theres: sixe thousand Launceknights wel armed on foote, and for the most part Pikemen, deuided into xxviij. ensignes, wherof were Colonels, the Lord de Grauillars, and the lord Guieryn Gansgorff baron of *Grelezee*, besides ij. M. horsmen and ten ensignes of footemen of Frenchmen, wherof was Colonell (touching the footemen) one of ỹ sonnes of the Lord de Bricquemau. There were also in ỹ sayd army diuers personages of high estate, as the prince of Orange, his sonne, the Counties Lodouike & Hēry de Nassau, his brethern,

Description of the dukes camp

the Lord de Moruilliers, the Marques of of Renel, the Lordes of Mouy and Eſterney, beſides many others: there were alſo ſix. pieces of artillerie, and they either maine peeces, or field pieces, with others ſomewhat leſſe, wherof he left two of the greateſt at *Charyte*. There were in the Princes army about thirtene thouſand harquebuſiers, beſydes Pikes, wherof were great numbers, about iiij. thouſand horſemen, ſixe cannons and two meane peeces.

Deſcription of the princes army.

The kings brother nowe hauyng receiued from the Pope two thouſand horſmen, and foure thouſande fotemen Italians vnder the conduit of the Counte de ſainct Flour, came to *Lymoges* with his army, frontyng alwais as neere as he could the *Almaignes*, but not medling with thē.

Succours from the Pope.

About this tyme the Quéene mother accompanied wᵗ the cardinals of *Bourbon* & *Loraine*, came to *Lymoges*, & there deſirous to ſee in battel the army of the duke her ſonne, ſhe viſited the battels & ſquadrons of his horſmen one after an other, perſwading them to omitte no duetie, to continue their ſeruice to his maieſty, & ſo depar-

The Quene mother encourageth the ſouldiours.

departed the campe, and went to *Lymoges*, where she remained certaine dayes, and then retired to the Court.

The same day the Lord de la Loue marshall of the Princes campe with his regiment of horsemen, was sent to *Aesse* vpon *Vienne*, to garde the passage, whereof the kings brother hauing intelligence, came the next day being the.xj. of June, and encamped wythin a league of the sayd *Aesse*, making out the same day certaine numbers of shot to vndertake the skirmish, who being repulsed, taryed not long there, but returned to the Campe: the.xij. day arriued at the sayde *Aesse*, the fortemen of the vauntgarde of the Princes and thether came also other supplies of shotte from the Catholikes campe, and that in great numbres: they at their first comming repulsed certaine shotte which were within the Subburbs on the other side *Vyenne*, albeit they were forthwith reskued, and the other driuen to retire, the skirmish endured lōg and hot, deuouring of the Catholike side about. CC. mē, and of the Princes part only twentie or thirtie.

Within two dayes after the Princes army marched toward *S. Tirier la Perche*, in the said coũtrey of *Lymosyn*, of purpose to refresh there ỹ Lanceknights, weryed with so lõg trauell: the kings brother followed them, albeit so far off as it was the xvij. of June afore he came nær the Princes, & then lodged. iij. leagues frõ the sayd *S. Tirier*, wher the said Princes wer, who sent for their army as well fœtemen as horsmen to come and campe there. The xviij. of the same month he aduãced more neere them, lodging within a league & an half of *S. Tirier* in a vilage called *la Roche*, the same arguing to the Princes, that he wold giue them battell the next morow, wherfore they attended to sæ if he would come any nærer, which he did not, albeit the Princes sent for their armie to be ready in the first shew of the day, who accordingly marched in gud order to the sayd place *de la Roche*, where forthwyth they bestowed themselues in squares: the forlorne hope were appoynted to marche both on the right & left hand: they of the right hand wer led by the Lord de Pilles, whose Regiment made the first wing,

wing, the others of the left hand were guided by the Lord de Rouray: the Lorde de Mouy with his regiment of horsmen kept the left hand, and the Lords de Bricquemau, & de la Loue with their regimēts of horsmen the righthād, making ỳ wing of the vauntgard: the Lanceknights wer ringed in two battailes, the one a vauntgarde and the other a battell: the vauntgard caryed. viij. field péces which were planted before their battell.

The skirmish began of ỳ Lord of Pilles side against the Lord de Strosi, who with ij. M. shot was behinde a close pale, & sent thether for the defence of the passage, he had a great aduantage vpon the Lord de Pilles, because his harquebushears shot in couert from behind the sayd close pale, & the sayde Lord de Pilles was open & in a high place. Besides, the Lord of Strosi had to backe him in time of nede. iiij. cornets of *Italians*, who seeing ỳ the forlorne hope of the Lord de Pilles could not discharge their péces by reason of the rain, charged so hotly vpon him, as they forced him to retire a hundreth pase within the wode, killing at that charge about ten

of

of his souldiours, albeit being reskued by two cornets of light horsmen of the Captaines la Motte and Brilliam *Gascones*, repulsed with equall violence the *Italians*, and put them to flight, in which meane while, the sayd forlorn hope renued more hotly the skirmishe, and yet did neyther hurt nor amaze greatly the sayd Lord Strosi, which caused the admiral to draw thitherward, who assone as he had surueied the place, caused to come to him ẏ shot led by the Lord de Rouray.

They began to skirmishe on the left hand against the Lord de Strosi, beating him on the side: with constraint at last to habandon his shade and recule: wherupon the Captaines la Mote and Brilliam, with many other companies of horsmen, gaue vpon his troupes, and put thē to the chase, wherin the Lord Strosi was taken and led to the Admirall, who caused the victorie to be pursued to a litle riuer running fast by, and many souldiors folowed the fortune of this chase euen within the tents of the catholikes camp, and hard to their enseignes.

The Lord Strosi taken.

On the left hande the Lord de Mouy offred

offred to charge certaine Cornets of *Italian* horſſmen, who refuſed to abide him, and ſo he returned backe.

It rained ſo vehemently that there could be no vſe of any harquebuſhe, ſo that without any other thing done, the army retired, the Stroſsi loſt and left dead on the place about.v.or.vj.hundred: Amongſt others of accompt was ſlaine his lieuetenaunt, called the Lord de Sainct Loup, with thirtie aſwell Captaines in chéefe, as lieuetenantes and enſigne bearers, whoſe Targets remained alſo vpõ the place: Of them of the Religion were ſlaine and hurte of all ſortes only fiftie, wherof were two Captains of footemen called Peyrol and la Merie *Dauphynois*, this was the.xxv.of June.1569. Stroſsies men ſlaine.

The morow after foure hundreth *Italian* horſſemen, with certain Pikemen of the mẽ of armes of the Duke de Nemors, came to ſée if the Princes armie wer diſcamped as the kings brother was aduertiſed, as they approched nære the campe, they were diſcouered by the watch, and ſo hotly ſet vppon, as they were enforced to retire out of order, ſome ſlaine & ſome

taken

taken prisoners.

The xxviij. of this moneth, the sayde Princes armie were driuen to discampe for want of vittailes, drawing towarde *Perigueux*, to relaue themselues.

The death of the Lord of Moruil.

The Lord de Moruillier, come out of *Almayne* as you haue heard with the late Duke of Deux Pons, was sicke in this time at *Angoulesme* of a hotte Ague, the same prelling him so sore, that within few dayes he dyed in the sayd towne.

The Counte du Lude gouernoure of *Poyctou*, hauing assembled certaine troupes aswell of *Touraine*, and *Anion*, as of *Poyctou*, departed from the Towne of *Poyctiers*, and the twelfth of this moneth of June, planted his siege before *Nyort*, wherein was gouernoure the Lord de la Brosse.

The siege of Nyort.

The Lord Pluueau succours it.

The first day of the siege the Lorde de Pluueau, with his Regiment of fotemen, and his companie of light horsmen, entred the Towne in despite of the Lord du Lude, who notwithstanding those succoures, began his batterie the next morning on the side of the toure *de la Pigalle*, and folowed it forthwith with an assault:

which

which was so valyantly repulsed, that, be seeing the breache filled vp wyth suche spæde, remoued his batterie, and forced a breach in an other place, albeit he durst not make it good with an assault, but vnderstanding of supplies of succor at hand raised his seege the .xxij. of the moneth of June.

He hadde foure Cannons and two meane pæces: Comming againe to *Poyctiers*, he left within *S. Mesent*, the Lord d'Aunoux, maister of the campe of the Regiment of the late Counte Brissac, with suche companies as he had with the sayd Regiment, with two Canons, two field pæces and certain other munitions, leading the rest to *Poyctiers*.

At this siege, the Lord de Pluueau was lightly hurte wyth a shotte, and sone healed againe: Of the du Ludes side were slayne the Captaines Flogeat, Corbon a Gentleman of *Saincttonge*, Fresonnet La-marche, the Captaine Colonel of the sayd Regiment, the maister of the mines, and Morlon guider of the Artillerie cariage, with a great numbre of footemen.

The Lord of Teligni, was sēt forth to go

to

to the reskue of Nyort, with four cornets of *Reistres*, with certeine other cornets of *Frenchmen*, and the regiment of fotemen of the Lord Bricqueman the yonger. Notwithstanding afore he came there, the siege was raised, whereuppon they went to the sayd *S. Mesent*, to intercept the artillerie: which in the end they abandoned, as hereafter shall be noted.

The Princes armie being in the coūtrey of *Perigueux* was still pursued, but farre off, by the catholikes, keping on the left hand: The Princes entred by composition within the town of *Brantome*, they toke also two Castles in the sayde Countrey, the one belonging to the Bishop of *Perigueux*, and therfore commonly called the Bishops castle, the other called *la Chapelle*, in which wer killed about two hundred and three score men, wyth like numbre of the popular sorte withdrawne thither, and thereabout.

Upon the beginning of July, the Princes army departed from the countrey of *Perigueux* drawing to *Confluence* or *Confolance*, a little towne vppon *Vienne*. Neare vnto the which is a Castle called *Chabanuey*,

ney, then in question betweene the vidame of Chartres & the Lord de Montluc: within the Castle was a companie of footemen, whose captaine refused to open the gates to the victailers of the Princes armie, & therfore the vauntgarde came and beseeged them, and the same day battred and toke the castle by assault, putting the soldiours to the sword: The captaine onely was taken, who promised for his ransom twentie thousande frankes, and withall to cause to be sent home M Peter Viret, minister of the Gospell, taken prisonner in the territories of the Quéene of *Nauarre*: The castle after it was taken, the sixth of July, was burnt to the grounde. Within two dayes after the Lord de Mouy entred by composition the towne of *S. Genais* in *Poictou*. one chéefe couenant in the composition was, that the Towne promised to pay ten thousand Franks, so that their goodes were not put to the pillage or spoile, wherein they were duely delt withall, as they also paid truly their money. You haue heard how the kings brother pursued the Princes campe into *Perigueux*, who now séeing (as it séemed)

into their seuerall purposes, turned away, and passing by *Lymosin* and *Berry*, came into *Touraine*: Being at *Loches*, he licenced a great number of his horsmen, to recreate themselues abrode vntill the first of October, by which occasion his campe so diminished, as he had not about him of the Frenche nation aboue a thousand or.xij.C. horsemen, and very fewe footmen: almost all the Captains went to relieue and encrease their companies.

The Princes being aduertised, that the towne of *Chastellerant*, conteyned not aboue three score soldiours in garde, dispatched thither the Lord de la Loue wyth his regiment of horsemen, and a company of Harquebushers on horsebacke: At hys first commyng he sommoned the towne, which without muche resistance, was rendred vnto him, reseruing onely that their goodes should not be sacked, nor any the inhabitants hurt, vppon which agréement the gates were opened, & the Lord de la Loue entred at one gate, and the Lord Villiers knight of the order, and gouernor of the towne, issued out of an other. Vppon the end of thys moneth, the

Lord

Lord de Sanſac, with .iiij. or .v. M. footemen & certein horſmen of the Catholikes, beſæged the Towne of *Charyte*, he battered it ſo vehemently, that wythin ſmall time he made a breach, and ſodainly marched to the aſſault, frō whence he was repulſed with the loſſe of .v. C. men, the reſt retiring from the aſſault to the artillery, wherof one of ſmal experience let fal his match wīn a caſk of cānon pouder, which in a moment flusht vp ſuche a generall flame & fire, ỹ it burned a great nūbre of ỹ ſaid ſoldiers, & blew one on ỹ other ſide the riuer of Loere vpon the grauel, and ſo burned him to death in euery mās ſight. They ỹ defended the towne, made great reſiſtance, & græued many of the Catholikes by their ſallies which they made out of the towne: wherupon the Lord de Sanſac not able to force thē, was cōſtrayned to raiſe his ſæge, hearing wāl, that ỹ Princes had prouided to ſuccor thē with iij. or .iiij. M. horſſemen, which notwithſtanding was rather incerteine, than a true report.

After the taking of ỹ caſtle of *Chabaney*, the princes army toke way to *Luzignan*,

a strong castle, and (as it is said) builded long since by Mellusigne: the garde of this Castle were two hundreth souldiors vnder the Lord de Guron, captaine and kéeper of the same, who, being sommoned to render it, refused, by reason whereof it was beseged the fourteenth day of the said moneth, when the battery began very furiously with sixe Cannons on that side to the Parke, they within being sore shaken with the Cannons, and almost four score of their soldiours slaine, a breache being beaten open and flat, and the regiments of sotemen in order of battel ready to offer the assault, began to faynt in hart, demaunding parley, and immediatly rendred the place vnder this composition, that the said Lord Guron wyth the Lord de Cluseaux, should depart with bag and baggage, & the souldiours with theyr liues and only sword and dagger: within the castle were found foure Cannons, two field péeces with great store of munition: and as some say, huge summes of money. They established there as gouernor the Lord de Myrambeau, a gentlemã of the Country of *Saintonge*, with .vj. hundred

The castle of Lusig taken.

dzeth harquebusheares to garde it.

The Baron of Adretz, who had bin at the d'Aumals camp, and sæn his ensignes but euill folowed in respect of his slender numbers of men in his regiment, toke way to *Dauphine*, very slenderly accompanied, without displaying any banner. Against his returne the Lozd de Gordes gouernoz ther, had put in readinesse two Ensignes of fotemen to send into *Languedock*, whereof he przesented the conduction to the sayd Baron of Adretz, who refusing such charge, the erpedition was vsed by Captaine Mestral, who led them thither vppon the beginning of July.

About this time the Quæne of Nauar, the Przince hir sonne, the Przince of Conde, the Lozds, Knights, Gentlemen with others that accompanyed them, przesented a request to the King, entreating an assured peace of the przsent troubles, which, foz the impoztance of the matter, is hær contained in euery singuler wozd and poynt as foloweth.

¶ Sir, it is a thing no lesse strange, than almost incredible, that amongst so many people put vnder your obedience by

The Protestants request to the king for peace.

the resolute will and prouision of God, as a blessed pawne and witnesse of his bountifull regard towards you, and the same contēding in ordinary vaūt to be so dearly enclined to the vpright procēding of your affaires, and preseruation of your crown, ther is not one, no not one amōgst so many nūbers, that once offreth to put himself in indeuor to quenche or qualifie this vnnatural fire so burning daily with in your realme, as there lackes little of the vtter confusion of the same: It is also no lesse true than the other marueious, ỹ of the contrary, infinite numbres do trauel infinitely, not only to kindle ỹ which is already burst into flame, but also by sondry sortes of artificiall sleightes, doe studye to entertaine, aggrauate and encrease it.

To whome the troubles ought to be imputed.

And albeit it ought first rather to mous from suche, who of a galantnesse of stomacke, and to satisfie some particular respect in them selues, haue incēsed these troubles against the will of your maiestie, making bothe peace and warre at their pleasure: then from those, who besides

sides, they are iniustly assailed and pursued in their consciences, honors, lyues and liuelyhoods, haue no other purpose & meaning, than to defend their liues agaynst such heauy and violent tyrānies, lothing alwayes troubles and emotions, & louing with a singular zeale bothe peace it self, and suche as laboure to entertaine it: yet the Quéene of Nauarre, the Prynce her sonne, the Prince of Conde, with the Lordes, Knightes, and Gentlemen that accompany them, moued (afore the rest) with a naturall bonde and affection to your Maiestie, and preseruation of your Crowne and Realme, neyther can nor will suspend or deferre any longer, to searche and apply for their partes (as alwayes they haue done) such most proper and conuenient remedies, as they thought most apt to warrant and defend this your realme from a lamentable subuersion, wherewith it both hath bene, and is presently threatned: And as in respect to establishe a peace and publike tranquilitie, they haue hetherto more forwardly enclined than the rest, happening by

that meanes into such strange perils and aduẽtures, as if God had not kept an eye vpon them, there had now remayned but a lamentable remembrance of their generall confusion: so these things well considered with their seuerall circumstances, they haue small reason of hope, and lesse cause of expectation to effect that which so earnestly they desire, if God (the inclyner of al harts) change not the mindes of their enimies that gouerne you, and giue them a disposition to desire and embrace peace. The said Princes, Lords, Knights & others parties to this humble request, persuading rather that in place to allow this their franke and liberall will, with their duetiful indeuor to aduaunce a perfect vnitie and peace amongst your subiects, they shalbe charged with slaunders and sinister interpretation of their godly purpose, as heretofore they haue bene vsed by those who neither hate nor feare any thing more than to see this reconcilement.

And as the sayd Princes with ỹ other parties to this motion, haue neither had nor holdẽ any thing in more dear regard,

than

than the publication to your maieſtie frō time to time of their actiōs & proceedings, the ſame as impreſſions and witneſſes of their ſingular deſire to liue and die in the naturall obedience and awe of your maieſtie, and withall to make known afore the whole face of the world, both how far their hartes and wils be from the ſlaunderous impoſitions of the Cardinal of *Loraine* and his adherentes (penſionarie miniſters and naturall enemies to your crown) & alſo that by their forces (whereunto they haue bene drawne with their great euill will and griefe) they intende no other than to maintain their religion, liues, honours, and ſuch portions of goods as God hath appointed to their ſhares in this world: Euen ſo they perſuade that ſuch conſideraciōs, neither can nor ought to hinder their vttermoſt endeuor to purſue and purchaſe the effect of ſo bleſſed and neceſſary a peace to this realme, and yelding withall vnfained teſtimonie of the humble and reuerēt reſpect they owe to your maieſtie, which they had long ere this put in practiſe and proofe, were not that their enemies would thinke & per-

ſuade others to beleue, that the onely ne-
ceſſitie of their caſe haue induced them to
it, ſeeing firſt their vntrue perſuaſion to
your maieſtie, that there were no leuies
of men of warre in *Almaigne* for the ſuc-
cours of the Princes: Secondly, that if
any ſuch were, yet the Realme was of
ſufficient meane and force to withſtande
their entrie: Thirdly, if they did enter,
it was impoſſible to ioyne with the prin-
ces in reſpect of ſo many deepe riuers and
paſſages of daunger betwene the one and
other campe: Fourthly, albeit their ar-
mies did knitte and ioyne, yet, (the prin-
ces pouertie cõſidered) the charges could
not be long defrayed, nor the plentifully
long contented: ſeming by theſe reaſons
to attend & temporiſe, till they had both
ioyned & payed their ſayd forces, & aſſem-
bled others which were diſperſed, and (as
the world knoweth) of ſuch numbers and
facultie, as beſides their habilitie to reſiſt
eaſily their enemies, they wanted neither
way nor meane to execute any wicked
attempte if they had had any will, as is
ſuggeſted and impoſed vpõ them: If then
in the former troubles, the late prince of

Conde,

Conde with the Lordes, knightes, and gentlemen of his part, receiued the condicions of peace concernyng onely the matter of religion and libertie of their consciences, and that immediatly after the death of the Duke of Guyse and Marshall *Saunct Andre*, and the late Constable of Fraunce taken prisoner, beyng three principall leaders of the army: if also in the last rising, as sone as was offered to the sayd prince and other lordes and gentlemen of his company the restablishmēt of the exercise of religion, notwithstanding their great troupes and strength of straungers ioyned with them, and vpon the very point to assaulte the towne of *Chartres* in the view and face of the enemies campe, which was for the most disordred, if at the only sound & pronoūcing of peace made by a trumpet sēt vnder the name of your maiesty, the sayd prince did not only forbeare ỹ assalt, but also raised forthwith his siege & retired his army, reping notwithstāding of so redy obediēce, but a bloudy peace & promise full of infidelitie: if also during the same sturre, the morrow after the battel at *Saincte Denys*:

where

where both the Prince had the better, & the Constable principall leader of the army was slaine. The said Prince dispatched to your maiestie the Lord de Theliguy, aswel to warne you of the ruine and desolacion threatning from the instaunt your realme if the straungers were suffred to enter houering there vpõ the frõtiers, as also to mediate and sollicite in meanes and remedies to knit an absolute peace onely in the cause of religion: if (in short) your edictes haue bene alwais published, & the peace accorded, at such times as they of the religiõ, (if they would haue abused ỹ opinion of your purpose) might, in respect of their forces, persuade and beleue, that aswell in all your parleyes and treaties of peace, there was no other mencion than of the matter of religion, as also that their enemies haue not bene brought to it but by necessitie, being vnable by open force to maintain any longer against them: in what conscience or with what face, or countenance, may it be sayd that these troubles moue and continue for the matter and cause of religion? And yet neuertheless the more to choke and con-

conuince the Cardinall of *Loraine* and o-ther his adherentes, of their lies & slaun-derous impositions which they publishe daily: the said Princes, Lords, knightes, gentlemen and others of their compa-nies forgetting the infidelitie and all dis-loyall attemptes heretofore conspired a-gainst them, declare and protest this day both before God & your maiestie, ỳ what so euer hath bene done or offred to thē in euill from the beginning to this houre, they neither haue nor will once impute it to your maiestie, as knowing your na-ture to be nothing touched with such in-iust seuerities, wherof you haue giuen so many publike experiences, that there is now no cause of doubt: neither haue or do they thinke to chaunge or diminishe in any respect their duetie and naturall re-garde which they haue alwayes bente to the true aduancement of your greatnesse & royall estate: wherin, & also in so ma-ny effectes aforesaid, if it be both knowne and sene, that they enterteine no other purpose nor meaning, than (vnder the o-bedience and authoritie of your Edictes) to serue God according to his will, and as

they

they are instructed by his holy woꝛd, with desire to be maintained with equall care as your other subiectes, in their honours, liues, and gwdes, they are now ready to geue such further manifest pꝛwfe & witnesse, as their most enemies shall haue lest cause hencefoꝛth to doubt thē: And ẏ neither to enter into any iustification of their actions passed, as their innocencie & iustice of their cause being sufficiently known to your maiesty, & al other kings, pꝛinces, & potētates what strangers so euer they be, if they be not of the faction & partie of Spain: and much lesse to seke to capitulate with your maiestie, knowing (god be pꝛaised) what is the duety of gwd and faithful subiectes to their soueraigne pꝛince & natural Loꝛd. But (sir) in respect of the large peny woꝛthes and common marchandize which heretofoꝛe hath ben made of the faith and woꝛde of your maiestie, which (aboue all) ought to be holy, sacred, and inuiolable, and withall, with what vnseming boldnes your authoꝛitie & name hath ben abused to ẏ extreme peril of all your people of the reformed pꝛofessiō: it nede not seme strange if the sayd

pꝛinces

pꝛinces wͫ their cõſociates do humbly beſech you to declare by an edict ſolemn, perpetual & irrenocable, your reſolute wil in a libertie & exercise of their religiõ, to the ende ẏ by the ſame, ſuch as heretofoꝛe at ẏ. ſeueral times both raſhly & with al impunitie haue infringed and violated your foꝛmer conſtitutiõ in ẏ cauſe, may by this third, be moꝛe bꝛideled & reſtrained, wher in becauſe ſuch as wer not able to endure the vnitie & vniuerſal reſt maintained amõgſt your people, by the gꝛod obſeruaciõ of your edicts, haue takẽ occaſion to alter & coꝛrupt thẽ by new conſtructiõs & modificaciõs contrary to the true ſubſtace of the ſame & ſincere meaning of your maieſtie. And ẏ alſo the ſayd Pꝛinces wͫ the reſt of their factiõ confeſſe to haue boꝛne a moſt iuſt iudgemẽt of god in moꝛe ſoꝛts of afflictiõs in time of peace, than when it was opẽ war, as in cõſenting to eaſily to ẏ treaties of peace which haue ben made, the ſame pꝛouiding a general contentmẽt on all ſides ẏ god ſhould be ſerued only in certein places of the realme, & by certain perſons, as though (in a ſoũd conſcience) there belonged no other thing to ẏ ſeruice of God.

They

They most humbly beseech your maiestie to accord and graunt generally to all your subiectes of what qualitie and condicion so euer, frée vse of the said religion in all cities, villages, and boroughes, and all other places & corners of your realm and countreys within your obediẽce and protection, without any exception, reseruacion, modificacion, or restraint of persons, times, or places, and that with suerties, necessary in so high a cause: and besides to ordeine and enioyne to make manifest profession of the one or other religion, to the ende to cut of hereafter all meanes and occasions to many, who abusing such benefite and grace, are slipt into *Atheisme* and carnall libertie, and who, standing vpon no exercise and profession of religion, desire nothing more than to sée an vniuersall confusion in this realm, and all order, pollicie and Ecclesiasticall discipline reuersed, and abolished, a thing so daungerous as not to be tollerated in any christian state. And because (sir) we doubt not at all, that those who hetherunto haue pitched the foundacion of their deuises vpon slaunderous reproches, impudently

pudently published to make vs hatefull, euen to such as (God be praysed) bee free from the seruitude and tyrannie of Antichrist, will not sticke to impose vppon vs an incivile obstinacie, rather to defende, (without reason) that we haue once resolued to beleeue touching the Articles of Christian Religion, than to correct or retract our errours. Wee declare and protest (as hereunto we haue done) that if in any point of the cõfession of faith heretofore presented to youre maiestie by the reformed Churches of your realm, it may bee found by the word of God comprehended in the Canonicall bookes of the holy Scripture, that wee swarue from the doctrine of the Prophetes and Apostles, we will forthwith lend our handes, and giue place to such as will instructe vs better in the word of GOD (if we erre in any Article) than we haue bin from the beginning: For which cause, and the better to effecte so happie a purpose, wee desire nothing more, than a conuocation of a counsell free and generall, and lawfully called, wherein as euery one may haue hearing & scope to deduce his reasõs at large,

so the same to bée eyther confirmed, or conuinced by the onely worde of GOD, the true meane vsed in all tymes of Antiquitie vppon lyke occasion. By whiche meane (Sir) also it is not to bée doubted, that GOD (by his speciall grace) will not vnseale the eyes of your Maiestie, and so gyue you spéedie and true sight into the hartes and willes of youre Subiectes, reconciled and knitte with an indissoluble bonde, and your Realme returne into his firste estate, beautie and dignitie, to the shame and confusiõ of yours and our common enimies, who by their subtill and priuie intelligences with the house of *Spayne*, haue with sinister pollicies translated the late storme and tempeste of the lowe Countryes to your Realme, and almost thundred it vppon the type of youre Crowne: Humbly desiring youre Maiestie to enter into precise consideration and iudgement, whether it bée better to erspecte, of two Armies alreadie assembled within youre Realme, a firie and bloudie victorie, yéelding equall frute to the Conquerour, and he that is ouercome,

or

or else to employe them togyther in the seruice of youre Maiesties affaires, in so many godly occasions presently offered, importing no lesse the rest and aduauncement of your Crowne and Realme, than any that euer happened in your tyme, returning also by that meane, the storme to the place from whence it came: wherein the sayde Princes, Lordes, Knightes, Gentlemen, with all the reste of their companies, bée vnfaynedly resolued, (as in all other things, tending to the greatnesse of youre noble Estate) to employe their lyues, goods, with all other meanes wherewith GOD hath endued them, euen to the laste droppe of their bloude, acknowledging in thys worlde no other soueraintie or principalitie than yours, in whose obedience, and subiection they do desire to lyue and dye. The same beyng also suche and all that a soueraigne and naturall Prince is to expect or desire of hys faythfull louyng subiects and seruauntes. Offices of true subiects

This request thus deuised and written, the Princes sent a trompet to the Catho-

lykes Campe to obteyne passeport for a Gentleman to go to his Maiestie, whiche being refused, the Admiral found meanes to sende a Copye of it to the Marshall Mõtmorancy, to present to the king, who about the. xix. of Julie following returned a messanger to the Admirall, to lette him knowe that he had presented the request to his maiestie, who would not looke on it, saying, he would neyther heare nor see any thing comming from him, afore he hadde put hym selfe in obedience and favoure of his Maiestie, who then assured hym to receyue and embrace hym, when, and as often, as he would put himselfe in endevour.

To this message by letter, the Admiral aunswered the. xxvj. of the same moneth, that seing his maiestie would not receiue the sayd requeste, he could not otherwyse chuse, than leave the matter to the iudgement of al Christian Princes not touched with passion or partiall affection, whither they vsed not indevour to come vnder the duetifull obedience of hys Maiestie or not, labouring for their parte by all their possible meanes to quenche the manifolde ca-

calamities houering to ouerwhelme the whole Realme, and ſo ſette them ſelues within the fauoure and grace of the King. But now, ſeeing that there bee ſome will not ſpare the vniuerſall deſtruction of the Realme, onely to rauiſhe their lyues and exercyſe of their Religion, they woulde loke more neare than afore for the remedie.

The Kings brother being at *Loches*, had aduertiſement of the ſiege of *Luzignan* diſpatching withal diligẽce the Duke of Guyſe, to get within *Poyctiers*, as well to hinder the taking of the Towne, as to turne the ſiege from *Luzignan*, notwithſtanding he was there no ſoner than the Caſtell was rendred. Luzig. rendred.

The Duke of Guyſe arriued at *Poytiers* with the Marquiſe du Meine his brother, on Frydaye. xxij. of Julie, entring by the Bridge *Anioubert* with hys companies, which were about fiftéene hundreth horſemen, amongſt whom were. iiij. hundreth Italians, gouerned by the Lorde Paule Sforce, brother to the Counte de Saincte Fiour, and one Cornette of *Reiſtres*. Theſe ſuccoures aſſured greatly them

within the Towne, who otherwayes might happyly haue trembled at the comming of the Princes Camp.

Lords and Captaynes within Poytyers.

There were within *Poytiers* afore the Guyses comming, the Counte du Lude, his three brethren, de Chastelliers, de Sauteré, and de Briançon, the Lordes de Ruffec, de la Riuiere, Boisequin, de Ferraques, d'Argence, de Rouët, and other lords and knightes of the order, and Captaynes of horsemen with part of their cõpanies. There were also of fotemen, the companies of the Capteynes Pasac, la-Prade, la Vacherie, d'Arsach, le Lis, Bois-vert, Boneau, Boulãde Iarrie, w̃ certeine other, besides vj. cõpanies of fotmen rayſed by the inhabitants of the Towne. The generall number of Catholike soldiors of al sortes, as well fotmẽ as horsmen, strangers, as townesmen during this siege (whereof shall bee spoken hereafter) were. v. or. vj. thousand men: they had. vj. pieces of Artillerie, as. ij. or. iij. meanes, and certeyne lesse pieces in the Castell.

The Princes, after the rendring of *Luzignan*, and afore they besieged *Poytiers*, toke *Monstruel*, *Bonyn*, *Couché*, *Sansay*.

Sasay, *Vinone*, with other little Castelles about *Poytiers*, thereby to hold the Catholikes more strait. In which meane while the Princes horsemen made ordinarie roades, euen to the gates of *Poytiers*, burning many Abbaies, Priories, and Temples.

The xviiij. day the sayd horsmē, as wel *French* as *Allemans*, presēted thē selues in battaill before the town, on ỹ syde, which is aboue the Abbaye of *S. Cyprien*, vntill very neare *S. Benoit*, being denided into two great hostes: Certeyn horsemen of the Towne issued oute at the gate towarde the Bridge *Anioubert*, with certeyne numbers of shotte on foote, who without any thing doing, retired into the towne, and the horsemen of the Religion, into their seuerall quarters.

The xvb. daye of the same moneth, the Princes footemen and horsemen presented agayne before the Towne aboute noone. The footemē gaue a hoat charge vpon the suburbes *De la Cueille*, where the Capteyn Bois-vert, with hys companie, (lodged behynd a little trench) making negligent watche, were sodenly set vpō,

and the most part killed: the rest beyng forced to retyre more low to the suburbs *S. Ladre*, were valiantly followed by them of the religion euen to the postes & houses ioyning to the gate of the suburbs: There began a hoat skirmishe which lasted almost fyue houres, vntill the night deuided them: they (of the religion being come but to make a first viewe of the state of the towne) retyring with losse of very few of their people. The .xxvj. day being tuesday, the Princes beset the towne on all sydes, pitching their tentes in the medowe beneath *Hostel-dieu* nere to a milne, where they made forthwith a bridge vpon the riuer of *Clyn* to passe on both sides the town as nede required: the same day, certayne principals of the army viewed the towne on al sides, beginning the next day to batter the defences of the Castell with certayne culuerines & other meaner peces. There was no other thing worthy of report done this month, but making and filling of baskets, deuiding of quarters, disposing the camp, casting trenches, ditches, and digging of earth to couer and shroude the shot.

Poict. besieged.

The

The battrie began the Monday being the firſt of Auguſt on the ryght ſide of the Tower of the bridge *Anionbert*, and the wall faſt by, planting.viij.or.ix.peces of battery vpon the rock or hill right againſt the ſayd bridge, aboue and betwene the ſuburbes of *Pympaneau* and *S. Sornyn*, which cõtinued.iij.dayes: the reaſon was, that otherwayes the ſayde tower myght greue the army and other batteries: they forbare not alſo to prouoke ſkirmiſhe, wherein they that kept the ſuburbes beyonde the bridge as captaines *Arſach* and *Bonneau* with their companie were forced to leaue the ſaid ſuburbes. Battery againſt Poye.

Aſſone as the ſaid ſuburbes were abandoned, there was brought downe .ij. Canons to beat the foote of the wall, piercing of purpoſe to make it a houſe to ſerue for baſkets of earth, the ſame being perceiued by them in the towne, forthwith diſcharged certaine volues of the cannon againſt it, to make it fall, and ſo enforced the ſayd ij. cannons to be haled away: in the meane while the proteſtantes labored to winne the ſuburbes of *Rochreull*, garded by the captaine *La Vacherie*, ſkirmiſhing contynually

nually within a vyne, lying directly betwene the said suburb and the castel, wher was hoat warre without intermission. The .v. of August the sayd captaine la Vacherye as he maintained the skirmish was shot thorow the head with a harquebush whereof he dyed in the fielde.

I haue noted before that the L. d'Aunoux, maister of the camp of the regiment of the late counte Brissac, was left wythin *S. Mesen* by the counte Du-lude, since his returne from *Nyort*, who nowe by commaundement from the Duke of Guyse, culled out .iiij. or. v. hundred of the best souldiers in his companies to come to the succours of *Poyctyers*, sending the residue with his cartage to *Pertnay*, where was the captaine Allard, and so he aryued at *Poyctyers* about two houres after mydnight the first of August.

The batterie hauing ceassed at ỹ bridge *Anionbert*, from the .iiij. of this moneth, began againe the .vij. of the same, albeit not on that side but against a towre of the bridge *S. Cyprian* next to the suburbs, by meane wherof they within were inforced

to

to diſcende and leaue the ſayd towze, and entrenche themſelues vppon the bzidge with veſſels and hogsheades and other ſuch like things, ỳ Pzoteſtants from that tyme afterward, being vnable to greue them within the Abbay of *S. Cyprian*, as they did afoze: The company of captayne Reynaut was ozdained foz the garde of this towze and quarter. Battery a-gainſt Poye.

After the defences of this towze were raiſed, the Pzinces remoued their pæces to the right ſide of the wal of the Abbots meade, thinkyng that place moſt weake of all the towne, and to that effect they planted theyz cannons the nynth of thys moneth to make a bzeach, beſtowyng others in other places to batter the flanke e ſyde, hauing ỳ day befoze ſet vp in thys quarter vppon the riuer of *Clyn* a, bzidge of pypes and bozdes tyed togyther with great cables.

The battrie was ſo vehément and fierſe, that in ſmall time they had enfozced two great bzeaches, the one neare the other, ſkowzinge ſuche defenſes as annoyed them by reaſon of a towze and myne

mylne which were there by: they within laboured to fill vp their breaches, albeit with great difficultie and distresse, as not able to shew them selues within the Abbotes meade without gret perill, bycause the hilles gouerned all the sayde medow.

The breaches thus battered, the Protestantes were of mynd to assault them, bestowing (for this purpose) their people in squares and wings, and shewed themselues vppon the hilles in very good order. They firste sent certeyne Capteynes and Souldioures to viewe the breaches, who brought reporte, that they could not be entred without great perill the rather bicause the bridge which they hadde erected vppon *Clyn* (ouer the whiche they must passe to go to the breache) was neyther conuenient for the matter, nor sufficient to beare the souldioures that should passe ouer it, neither could the horsemen (what distresse or neede so euer chaunced) go to the succoures of the footemen within the said Abbots meade if it happened that thei were charged by the horsemen of the Catholykes. Besydes, they within had planted a counter batterie of. iij. or. iiij. Ca-

nons

nons faſt by *Carmes*, whych diſchargyng right vpon the breaches, might much endaunger them that offred the aſſault: theſe were the cauſes that nothing was done ỹ day. Captain Caluerat being in a towre neare the breach, and going to ſee it, was killed the ſame daye: in the nyght the catholickes diſcended to the ryuer, and cut the cordes of the bridge before mencioned and ſo brake it, vſing this pollicy to couer and diſguiſe their enterpriſe, they brought down great volues and noyſe of Harquebuſhot, beſtowing them againſt the bodye of the watch being neare the artillery, to the ende they ſhould be neither heard nor ſæne whilſt they brake the bridge. Theſe things hanging thus in traine afore *Poyctyers*, the king, and M. mother accompanied wyth the Cardinals of *Bourbon* and *Lorrain*, came to *Amboiſe*, & from thence to *Towars* whether the kings brother came to them: there they deliberated vpon meanes to ſuccoure *Poyctiers*, and to that ende was dyſpatched ſpédelye the knight Montluc wyth fiue hundred harquebuſiers on horſback, to get (if he could) within *Poyctyers*, albeit he was ſo diſcouered

uered in the way ẏ his enterpꝛiſe quailed & he returnd to ẏ camp: The king ſẽt foꝛ ẏ L. de Sancſac lying beforꝛe the ſiege of *La Charite* to come to him wᵗ all his foꝛces: he pꝛocured alſo a ſpedy leuy wᵗin *Paris* of.20 enſeignes of footmen & certain hoꝛſmẽ, diſpatching ſpecial letters to all ẏ Nobilitie of *Fraunce*, to repaire ſpedely to him to the camp, which he was determined to folow in perſon, & that vpon payn of confiſcation of bodies & goods, oꝛ to be declared wᵗin the danger of contempt, he raiſed alſo his arrear banks in many pꝛouinces, who foꝛth with came to him in the ſayd country of *Touraine*, in effect he aſſembled with wonderfull diligence aſmuch ſuccours as hee could foꝛ ẏ reſkue of *Poyctiers*. Ther were certain coꝛnets which oꝛdinarily vſed to beat the ſtreets & ways wᵗin half a league of *Chaſtelleraut*, amongſt whom were ſpecially, the L. of Boniuets companies, ſonne to ẏ Loꝛd of Creuecœur, & of the baron of *Numburg* a Noꝛmande: which being knowen to ẏ garriſon of ẏ ſaid *Chaſtelleraut*, together with the certaine place wher the ſaid Loꝛd Boniuet was wont to come, the ꝑ. of Auguſt. ij. oꝛ. iij. hundꝛeth hoꝛſmen wᵗ certaine

certaine shot of ỹ captain Norman, made a sally vpon them, & toke ỹ said L. Boniuet with his company in a village nere to *Liguers*, wher they entred without let as keping negligent garde, and were foũd layd & lodged after the french maner. the Lord Boniuet was prisoner, and almost all the rest of his company either killed or taken. About the same time the Marquis of Rancon an Italian, was taken neare to *Myrebeau* as he bayted, and was led prisoner to *Nyort*. The Lord of *Tarrides* gouernour for the King in *Quercy*, maintained war all this while in *Bern*, a countrye belonging to the Quéene of Nauarre, hauing almost brought all the country vnder his auctority: wherfore ỹ counte Mõtgomery, sent (as is said) into *Gascoyne*, assembled ỹ forces of the .ij. vicountes to apply spedely to ỹ succors & reskue of ỹ city of Nauarre in Bearn beseged by ỹ said L. of Tarrides: he deuided his iornye into such diligence and spede as about ỹ .7. of August he was very nere *Nauarreis*, at whose so sodaine comming, the Lorde Tarrides raised hys siege, and retyred into a towne there ioyning, where the Montgomery besieged

and

and toke hym wyth hys brother and the Lorde de S. Colombe and of *Negre-peliſſe*, with many other great lords & knights of the order, and captaines to the number of rrr. The Lord of Tartides loſt his artillerye with a great number of hys horſmen and footmen: The counte Montgomery, (by meane of this diſcomfeite) reſtored the whole countrye of *Bearn* to the obedience of the Quene of Nauarre.

Touching the ſiege of *Poyctyers*, they within were in great amaze with the breaches made in the abbottes meade, the rather becauſe they could not defend them, wherupon entring into counſel, they foud moſt beſt and neceſſary to ſtem the ryuer of *Clyn* to the ende to make it runne ouer his channel and ſo drowne the ſaid meade: this counſell was put to ſpædy execution, and planting ſtakes and pales proper for the purpoſe beneath ỹ arches of the bridge of *Rochereul*, they dammed the riuer, ſo that in a moment the mead was all ouerflowen with water about.iij cubites high, the ſame ſo troubling the proteſtantes, as it drue them from their determinations, notwithſtanding after they had conſidered well

well of the ſubtilty, they beganne as in a counter pollicy, to beat the pales, and giue vent to the water, and therefore the next morning diſcharged ſo many ſhots of artillery againſt the ſayd waterworke, as the water retyred and left the meade dyrie, which the catholikes the night following reſtored and countergarded in this order: they caſt behynd the ſaid damme vnder the arches a very thicke wall, faſtening certaine fleetes or balles wol to the pales to receiue and damp the cannon ſhot, which made the water ſwell and ouerflow more high than afore: Notwithſtanding the catholikes were cloſed very nere and ſtrait, yet made they many ſallies vpon the proteſtantes, who ſkowred them back againe euen to the verye poſternes of their citye, not without great loſſe to the one and other ſide: Amongſt theſe ſallies they made one of ſuch a ſodaine the .xij. of this month that they toke a cornet of *Reiſtres* and carried them without let into the towne.

In this moneth the towne of *Orillac* in *Auuergne*, was taken by night by the L. de la Roche, and Beſſonniere, profeſſours of the religion in that countrey, accompa-

nied onely with .vij. or .viij. ſcore men. This was their meane and pollicy: there is in the ſaide *Oryllac*, a gate of quarrye in the wall towardes the ryuer, which the inhabitauntes of the place cauſed to ramme and wall vppe, leauing onely a poſterne ſo ſtraite, that one perſon coulde ſcarcely enter.

This poſterne was cloaſed with two portes or gates of woodde, the one within and the other without the Towne: the ſaide Lord of la Roche and Beſſonniere came to the gate without the poſterne and with a great yron inſtrument made a hoale or creuiſh, by the which they caſt in about a hundreth pounde of cannon powder betwene the ſaide two gates, and then cloſing vppe the ſaide hoale or creuiſhe, and making vnder the ſaide firſt gate a traine to the ſame powder, they put fire to it, which forthwith flaſhed within the ſaide two gates, and blewe them both vppe, the one caried forty pace of, and throwen vppon a houſe within the Towne, and the other inforced with the violense and ſtrength of the powder, rushed

rushed against a wall without the towne, and brake a breache containyng hys owne compaſſe, by which they entred the towne, wherein was no other garde than of the inhabitantes, whereof they killed a hundreth or fyue score reſiſting them in armoure. The Lord of S. Herault gouernoure of the countrye appeared certayne dayes after afore the towne thinking to recouer it, but fynding ſuche warme reſiſtaunce he returned forthwith to *S. Floure*.

The longe continuaunce of this ſiege afore *Poyctyers*, brought the Catholikes in a great neceſſitie and want of vitrails, alwell for men as horſes, and aboue all, forrage was ſo ſkant with them, that they were dryuen for to turne abroade parte of their horſes to the bynes, medowes, landes, and other voyde places of the towne: whereof the Princes hauing vnderſtanding by certaine ſtraggling ſouldiers iſſuing out of the towne, determined to breake the myne in the bottome of the medowe neare to the port *de Tyſon*.

And for this purpoſe planted ouer .ij. cannons in that quarter, which they diſcharged againſt the ſaid myne, and after retyred them as being diſcouered and annoied by the Catholickes: who pinched nowe with an extreme want of vittailes, determined to thruſt out of the towne a great number of vnprofitable perſons, which as they beganne to execute the .xvj. of thys moneth, ſo the proteſtantes (to pine and ſterue the towne more) driue them backe with force to enter the towne againe.

For want of powder and bollets, the battrie ceaſed for a tyme, whereof, the Princes hauing receaued a new prouiſion from *Rochell*, renued alſo the batterie the xx. of Auguſt on that ſyde towardes the Abbottes meade, where the breach beyng forced, they ſent in the euening to ſuruey it by certain numbers of ſouldiers, whereof .xvj. or xvij. entred by the breach in to the ſaid medow, from whence (being diſcouered by the watch in *S. Peters* ſteple who ronge the alarum bell) they were conſtrained to retyre with ſpæde.

The night following the proteſtantes builded a bridge vpon *Clyn* towardes the ſuburbs

ſuburbs of *S. Sornyns*, to paſſe to the by-ſhops mead, ſtretching towards the tem-ples of *S. Radegonde* and *S. Sulpice*: the bridge was made of quarreis of wood, hur-dles, pypes, earth and plankes of oke ve-ry large, alſo well faſtened and ioyned with nailes, cables, and cordes, ỹ the can-non might well paſſe ouer it, and of ſuch bredth that .viij. or .ix. men might walke a ſronte. They made an other of the ſame matter and faſhion, and ſet it likewiſe vp-pon the riuer about .xl. paſe diſtant from the other. Theſe bridges thus made and erected, they beſtowed many baſkets with earth, aſwell neare the firſt bridge, as on the other ſyde that which was within the byſhops meade, drawing to the ſuburbes of *S. Sornyn* neare the ſayd bridges, part of their artillerye beating the defenſes of the wall, which are before and right a-gainſt the ſayd temples: Thoſe defenſes thus beaten and ſhowred, the battrie be-ganne the morrow after being the .xviij. of Auguſt, in that place and the byſhops meade. The catholickes labored to their beſt to repaire their breaches, and had no aſſault that day: The Lorde of Briançon,

brother to the counte *Dulude*, going the same day to viewe a platforme neare to *Carmes*, to supply some speciall want with his aduise, had his head striken from hys shoulders with a bollet: Lykewyse the Lorde d'Aunoux, straying the same day to dryue the Protestanties from a Towre which they occupied neare the breache of the Abbottes meade, was striken in the head with a harquebush, whereof he dyed shortly after.

The Lorde of Prunaye, also beinge amongst his souldiers at the breache, had his left legge taken away with a cannon and so dyed Of the protestants side were killed the Lorde of Chanay called Frauncis du Fay and one of the Marshalls of the campe of the vauntgarde hurte with a muskette in the arme, broken in two partes.

The fours and twenty of thys moneth in the morning, the Princes renewed eftsones the batterye with twelue or.xiiij. peces agaynst the wall before the sayde Temples, the same being of such vehement furie, that there was discharged that day

day more than seuen hundreth shottes of cannon, which beat a large breach before three of the clocke in the afternoone, and the protestantes ringed in battell vppon the toppe of the hilles towardes the suburbes, ready to geue the assault, which they entended forthwith to do by the Abbots meade, as hauing disposed most part of their army on that syde: The catholikes were busie to releue their breaches with beds, faggots, and other matters apt to fill vp.

The Duke of Guyse being at the one breach and the counte Du-lude at the other, seing the enemy prepared stronglye and spedely to the assault, rong the alarme bel of the towne, to the end that euery one might retyre into his quarter. Ther was a captaine of the protestantes, who beyng followed with ten or twelue and couered onely with his target, ranne ouer one of the bridges within the bishops meade, and came euen to the little corner or arme of the ryuer that toucheth the wall, and so viewed the breache, whiche hee reported to the Admirall not to bee sufficiently

assaultable, aswel because the ruine and breakings of the wall were faine within the town & had not filled vp ỳ riuer which runneth at the fote of the wal, as also that they within had raised great trenches and rampiers, wherupon the army retyred in the euening without any assaulte: This day captaine Galcourt Knight of *Malte*, was slaine with a cannon, being sent by the *Guyse*, to view the breach, and consider what was necessary to defend it.

The morrow being the .xvb. of August, the princes army was eftsones ringed in order as thoughe they would go to the assault, the breaches were once agayns viewed, aswell that within the abbottes meade as the other at *S. Radegonde* by certaine captaines and souldiers, who in their return reported the perillous estats of the same.

The same daye, the Protestantes bestowed certain shotte of artillery as well against the bridge *Amoubert*, as *Rochereau*. wherein were beaten certaine holes or creuisses to auoyde the water out of Abbottes mead: the same beyng filled and stopped againe the same euening by the

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Catholikes.

The reſt of this Auguſt paſſed without any great effectes, ſauing certeyne light batteries to purge the waters and raze the myne of *Lyon* togither with certein ſallies made ſometyme by the Bꝛidge *Achard*. It was thought that the ſickneſſe of the Admiral and ỳ L.d' Acier was the cauſe why there were no moꝛe attempts aduaunced.

The firſt of September, the Pꝛinces determined to winne the ſuburbes of *Rochereul* to the ende by that meane the ſoner to rydde the waters. And bicauſe they would cut off from ſuch as kept the ſayde ſuburbes all ſuccours and relæfe from the towne, they bent firſt certeyne canons againſt the towꝛe of ỳ bꝛidge of *Rochereul*, diſcharging vpõ it aboue an hundꝛeth voleys, whiche battered a great parte of it, winning in the ende the vyne whereof is ſpoken befoꝛe, whiche houered and valted on highe ouer the ſtreate of the ſuburbes. This was almoſte the chiefeſt place of ſkirmiſhe, ſince, and during the ſiege.

The nexte, they battered the deſenſes of the Caſtell and *Rochereul* bꝛidge,

pitching also newe batteries vnder the Nut trées neare the Riuer, betweene the way that goeth to *Hostel-dieu*, at the parting of the suburbes drawing to the meadow towardes *Chastelleraut*.

The saterday the .iiij. of September, the battery began in the morning against the wall and gate of the suburbs, which by .ij. of the clock in the after noone had thrown open a wyde breach, whereupon the protestants did spédely ring them selues in battaill, as well on highe *de la Cueil*, (where lay a piece that gouerned the Offices of the Castell) as beneath the sayde *Hostel-dieu*, and in .iij. squares neare the Nut trées of the place, where the batterie was made. The Catholikes restored the breaches as much as they could, with vessels, wood, earth, and rampiers: and there were the Capteynes Paisac, Nozieres, the Lorde of Montail, and Carbonieres, with others prepared to sustayne the assaulte. They had bestowed about foure hundreth harquebusears in the Towers, galleries, and offices of the Castell, which flancked all along as they should come to the assaulte. All whiche notwithstanding, the

Prote-

Protestantes aboute three of the Clocke in the after noone, came to the assaulte, the Lorde Pilles, with hys regimen was the formost, beyng followed with diuerse other regimentes of the *Frenche* footmen, who valiauntly came vppon the breache, and stode till they hadde bestowed diuerse blowes with their Curtillares: albeit, they were constrained to turne face in respect of the flankers, whiche greeued them greatly. Immediatly followed the second assaulte gyuen by certeyne numbers of horsemen descended on foote with diuerse footemen, and they likewyse repulsed.

Three assaultes gyuen to the subburbes of Roch.

These firste assaultes beyng performed by the *Frenche* men, the *Lansquenets* would needes followe with a third, which albeit was performed with such courage, as they foughte valiauntly vppon the breache, yet seeing the present defense, and generall daunger to mayntayne it long, they recoiled, and retired euery one into his quarter.

In these assaultes the Protestantes losse an hundreth or fyre score Souldiours, with certeyne numbers hurte.

The

The Lord de Pilles was hurt in the thigh with a small shot, whereof he was spedely cured. The Lorde Bricquemaus sonne, Colonell of the fotemen was also hurte with a harquebush, whereof after certeyn dayes he dyed. The Lorde de S. Marie of *Dauphinoys*, with others of marke were also killed. On the Catholikes part were killed, Capteyn Pasac, and the Lorde de Montall, with a good number of fotmen.

Before these assaultes, the Catholikes sent two men to the King and his brother for succours, with charge to reueale the estate of the Townes and penurie of victails. The Kings brother hauing assembled as much force as he could, came to *La Haye*, & to *Port de Pille*, determining to beset *Chastelleraut*, to ẏ end to draw the siege frō *Poytiers*: and therefore made to march his vauntgarde right to *Chastelleraut*, lodging the monday, being the .v. of September, a quarter of a league from the town. The morrow after, his horseme and part of his fotemen presented in order of battaill before the Towne to view it, at that day being spente in skirmishing on the other syde the riuer of *Vienne*.

The

The Towne was gouerned by the L. de la Loue, Marshall of the Campe of the vauntgarde to the Princes: Ye had first for the defence of it, his owne companie of light horsmen, and then the Lords of Valauoire, Brossay, La-motte, and de Roeysses, with .viij. Companies of fotemen, and Capteyne Normantes companie of harquebusears on horseback.

The suburbes defaced by fire, was no place for the Catholykes to lodge in, so that they were constrained to encampe further off, whiche they beganne to do the same day they viewed the Towne. The Artillerie brought by the *Suyzers*, arriued at midnight, and immediatly approches were made, and the canons ringed in batterie in two seuerall places, beating notwithstanding all one breache. It beganne the wednesday the .vij. of the sayde moneth, very early neare the gate *S. Catherine*, betwene a tower of ỹ sayd gate, & an other tower more neare drawing to ỹ tẽple *S Iean*. Such was the furie of ỹ batterie, as by two of the clock in ỹ afternoone, a breach was forced of three or foure score foote wyde: the chaũce fel vpon ỹ *Italians*,

to

to giue ỹ assault, which thei did being backed & folowed w̄ certeyn *French* mē. Thei
Assault of Italians. mouted vpō the breach, where, albeit they presented. xvij. enseignes, yet founde they suche sharpe and spædy repulse, as they were enforced in a moment to turne their faces, receyuing great losse by the vaulte of the sayd gate, wherein were bestowed. vj. score harquebusears well appoynted. The *Italians* lost at this assaulte v. of their enseignes, which ỹ Protestants toke from them by force.

After this assaulte (and the Catholikes retired from the breach) Capteyne Bernier *d'Auphinoys*, came to succour the Towne with. iiij. hundreth harquebusears, beyng backt with the horsemen of the Princes vauntgarde led by the L. de la Loué and Telignie. The *Italians* were so crushed at this assault as they had no will to make it good agayne, neither was any other thing worthie of memorie done that day.

The same daye, the siege of *Poytiers* rayse to come to reskue *Chastellerant*, marching no further that daye than three leagues, by reason one of ỹ Canons miscaried and was lefte on the place. The

morrow after the Armie approched within halfe a league of *Chaſtelleraut*, which made the Catholykes rayſe their ſiege, & retire to *Port de Pille*, hauing loſte in this ſiege fyue hundreth men, and almoſt all *Italians*, whereof the Colonell Fabiano de Rome was one. The next morning the Princes vauntgarde purſued the Catholykes, cutting off from the tayle of their Campe about two hundreth ſwtemen, and killed them all.

The ſame day, the Lorde de Sanzay entred *Poytiers* with. v. or. vij. companies of ſwtmen, almoſt all *Italians*, and two hundreth horſſemen. Immediatly after whoſe cõming the Duke of Guyſe and the Marquiſe du Meine his brother, accompanied with. vb. hundreth horſſemen, departed the Towne to relieue themſelues with freſh aire. The morrowe after, beyng the. v. of September, began a ſkirmiſhe on the hyther ſyde the ſayde *Port de Pille*, againſt iij. thouſand harquebuſears which the catholikes had left there within the trenches. They wer at laſt enforced to paſſe ſpedily ouer *Creuſe*, leauing about. iiij. or. v. hundreth of their companie dead on the place.

The

The Princes armie drewe to *la Haye*, to passe the sayed ryuer the nexte morning, being the. xi. of the sayde moneth. There was no worthy matter perfourmed other than certeyn light skirmilles.

The monday following, the Princes armie readie ringed in battaill very early, presented afore the Catholykes to gyue them battaile: Albeit, bycause there was betweene the two armies a little Ryuer with marise shoares, whiche neyther the Princes could passe them selues, nor yet conueye ouer their Artillerie. After the two armies hadde long remayned one within viewe of an other, they retired into their seuerall quarters. The princes armie, for want of vittayles, and seeing withall the Catholykes had small disposition to fight, passed againe ouer *Creuse*, and also *Vienne*, the. xij. of September, retyring so to *Faye la Vineuse* in *Poyctou*, of purpose chiefly to refresh them. The catholiks drew to *Chynon*, expecting not only forses to be brought from many places in *France*, but also such companies of men of armes as had leaue til the first of October as hath bin sayd.

The

The Prince of Orange departed from *Faye* to returne into *Almaigne* with a very smal company, he passed by *Charyte* & *Vezelay*, and from thence by many countreyes without any let till he came into *Almaigne*. The bruite went that he vndertoke this iourney to hast certain succours of *Reistres*.

As the Admirall lay at *Fay vineuse*, there was one Dominike Dalbe a *Gascone* executed by sentence the xxj. of this moth. These were the causes proued against him: First, ỹ he being of the admirals chãber, and sent by him to the Duke de deux Pons with letters, as well from the sayd Admirall his maister as other Princes, was taken at *Brissac*, a countrey in the marches vppon the ende of May last, by the lord la Riuiere, Captaine of the garde to the Catholikes, and being by him earnestly sollicited, he reuealed to the quæne mother, Duke d'Aniow her sonne, and Cardinall of *Loraine* his iourney with the purpose, with further promise, that vnder colour to go and deliuer to the sayde Duke his letters of charge, to espy his campe, and sound his secret determinaci-

ons, and so being presented from that tyme with an hundred crounes, and an estate or office romth in the chamber of the said duke d'Aniou, he put him on the way to effect his promise touching the view and report of the Dukes campe, from whom hauing speedy dispatche, he returned to ỹ sayd la Riuiere, & imparted his full expedition, not forgetting to describe at large what he had lerned of the state of ỹ dukes camp. Secondly, he was instantly persuaded and pursued as wel by one Laurence de Ruze, Secretary to the duke d'Aniou, as by the sayd la Riuiere, to kill by poyson or otherwaies the sayd Lord Admirall: which he might be bold to do (say they) without feare of the Admirals childrẽ, who also should be rooted vp to the vttermost of their race, neither nede he stand vpon any dreadful respect of any his frends or kinsmen, seing they assured him ỹ no one of them should euer be well receiued or welcomed to the court, as first the Marshal Montmorancy his Cosine should be committed to prison, where he should neuer come out with honour, and that of the rest of the

sayd

sayd Marshals brethern, there should not remaine one. Finally, the (rather to allure him to such an horrible acte) they sealed their last offer with a dampnable promise of rrr. thousand crownes in recompence, and rrr. thousand Frankes of perpetuitie out of the towne of *Paris*, besides the fauourable good wil (all days of his life) as wel of the Queene mother, Duke d'Anjow, as Cardinal of *Loraine*, and the whole courte. Dalbe yelded so farre to their murderous enticements, as he gaue his worde and promise to kil the Admirall: Wherupon was deliuered him by the sayd la Riuere certaine white pouder, which was known afterwardes to be either *Reagar* or *Arsenike*, with a large pasport from the sayd kinges brother, wherwith he departed and came to the lord Admirall his maister at the siege of *Poictiers*: his long abode in the Catholikes campe, together with other suspicious circumstaunces appearing at hys arriual, persuaded a ielous iudgement of his dealing, & therupon was committed to prison, his processe pursued & ended, & sentẽce lastly pronoũced in these terms.

Iudgement pronounced the xx. of September 1569. in the councell established by the princes of Nauarre and Conde present, and assisted with the Prince of Orange, the Counte Wolrard de Manlfelde, lieuetenaunt generall of the *Almaignes*, vnder the sayd princes, the Countes Lodouike and Henry de Nassau brethern, Menard de Chomber Marshall of the *Almaignes* campe, Hans Boucq, Renard Graco, Henry Destain, Hans de Theres, Colonels of the *Reistres*, Guieryn Gangolf Baron of *Grelesee*, Colonell of a regiment of Launceknightes, Theodore Wegger professor of the law, and Emballadour from the Duke de Deux ponts, with many other lordes, knightes, colonels and *Reistremaisters* of *Almaigne*: the lord of Corras councellour to the king in the parliament of Tholouse, and chaunceller to the Quéene of Nauarre and the army, the lord of Francourt, Bricquemau, de Mouy, de la Noue, de Renty, de Soubize, de Mirambeau, de la Caze, de Puch-perdillan, de Biron, de Lestrange, with many other lordes, gentlemen and captaines of Fraunce.

Being the procesle made by the cõmis-

saries

saries deputed by the said princes of Nauarre & Conde, against Dominique Dalbe, groome of the chãber to ẏ L. Gaspard Coũte *de Coligny*, lord of Chastillon, & Admiral of France, the iij. examinations of ẏ sayd Dalbe afore the Prouost generall of the camp, & two other afore the cõmissioners assigned for ẏ purpose, lastly, ẏ confessiõs of the said Dalbe reiterated v. iij. seueral times, wherin he acknowledgeth to haue bene instantly sollicited, urged & pressed by la Riuiere, captain of the garde and one Laurence de Ruze, secretary to the kings brother, to practise & procure the death of ẏ sayd L. Admiral, either by sword or poison, which he promised to ẏ said la Riuiere to effect w̃ poison only, receiuing (to that end, of the said la Riuiere certaine mony, & poison in forme of white powder, which he hath shewed since to the sayd Prouost and commissioners, seing also the verification and proofe of the said poyson tried by Phisicions and Apothecaries assembled at *la Haye* in *Touraine*, the xiij. of this moneth together with a very large passport graunted to the sayd Dalbe the 30. of the last month by the kings brother, lying

then at *Plessis les Tours*: and now (for his punishment and reuenge to such a traiterous and detestable attempt so often acknowledged, as wel in his priuate confessions, as publike assembly, the sayde counceil hath and doth condemne the sayd Dalbe to be deliuered into ỹ handes of the executioner of high iustice, who tieng him vpon a hurdell, with a halter about his necke, shall drawe him thorow the stretes and corners accustomed of this town *de Fay la Vineuse*, with this inscription in parchment about his bodye: This is Dominike Dalbe, traitoure to the cause of God, his Countrey, and Maister: trailing him first to the lodgyng gate of the sayd Lord Admirall, and there with no other garmentes than his shirte, the halter remaining stil about his neck, holding in his hand a torch of burning wax, shal demaund pardon of God, ỹ king, the law, & the lord Admiral, confessing there ỹ wickedly, disloyally, & traiterously he had prokefled, promised & practised to kill by poyson ỹ sayd L. admiral his maister, & at the same instant & in his presence ỹ said poison which he confessed to be geuen

vnto

vnto him by the ſaid la Riuiere, to be caſt into the fire and burned. All which being done, he ſhall be led (keping ſtill the inſcription about his body) to the place of publike execution, and there to be hãged and ſtrangled on a gallowes ſet vp for that purpoſe. And that alſo humble ſute be made to the king to do iuſtice vpõ the ſaid la Riuiere and Laurence, with their complices, and with all, (if his maieſtie be of minde) to verifie more ample their ſayd conſpiracie with the ſayd Dalbe (the ſame not withſtãding reſembling a ſufficient truth againſt them by his voluntary confeſſion) to proceæde againſt them with puniſhemente due to ſo horrible a facte, and the ſame both to terrifie hereafter others of like villanous humor, and alſo to remaine to all nations, as a Preſident of the noble nature and diſpoſition of Fraunce, in abhorryng ſuche trayterous attemptes, declarying the ſaid la Riuiere & Lawrence, with all other ſectes & ſortes of traytours (keping ſchoole and open ſhop to poyſon perſons of name and vertue) to bee traytours, villaines, and men vnworthy of honor,

either in themselues or their posteritie to the vniuersall generacion: Lastly, it is iudged, that afore the execution of iudgement, the said Dalbe shal be put on the racke, to the end to confesse further practises with his said confederates, w̄ other things contained in interrogatories geuē to the Prouost: This sentence thus pronounced, the morrowe after being the xvj. of September the racke was vsed accordingly, where he confirmed his former confessions, and so the same day the sentēce was put in execution.

Whilest the kinges brother kepte at *Chynon* in the country of *Touraine* whether he was retired (as is said) great nūbers of men of war flocked to him from many partes of the realm, together with the horsmen to whom he gaue liberty for recreacion, and the xx. ensignes of footmen *Parisiens*, whereof we spake before: these forces assembled, hee made marche bys Vauntegarde out of *Chynon* the syxe and twenty of thys moneth, vnder the conduicte of the Lorde Mont-pensier, hymselfe followyng wyth the battaile, lodgyng neare Lodune, the Princes campe drew

dzue towardes *Partney* the. xxix. of this moneth, whome the Catholikes follo-wed nære to pzouoke them to battail, as in reſpect of the aduauntage and fauoz of certaine townes which they held therea-bout: either campe was within the view of other, and both of equall deſire to gain Mont-gontour, vſing like diligence the rather to obtaine it: Foz which cauſe the admirall made his fotemen aduaunce all night, his hozſmen being in point of bat-tell the laſt of Septẽber in the very firſt diſcouery of the mozning vpon a plaine within a league of Mont-gontour. There the Admirall ſent the Lozd de La-louë, and de La-nouë with. vij. cozners of hozſ-men, and Captaine Normant, harquebu-ſiers on hozſebacke, to Mont-gontour to know if the Kings bzother were there, who finding no body, returned with ſpée-dy repozt to the Admirall accozdingly, who made marche fozthwith the fote-men of the battel, then the Artillerie, and ſo the fotemen of the vauntgard, aſwell *French* as *Almains*, folowing them him-ſelfe with the hozſſemen of bothe the one and other nation: Ye left in the taile the

Lord de Mouy with charge to gouern the retraict with fiue cornets of *French* horsmen, two cornets of *Reistres*, and a tompany of harquebushears on horsebacke of captaine Montarnaunt a prouinciall: The catholikes coasted them very neere, erspecting their artillery, which was not yet come. The admiral passed ouer a litle riuer half a leage from Montgoutour, very vneasie to marche ouer, by reason of a marrish along the brinke of it, the same making it impossible on all parts, sauing in a litle strait or gutter beneath certain houses along the high way: There lacked no more but the Lord of Mouy and his troupe, whom the Catholikes with .xl. cornets of horsmē charged togither with a voley of Cannons discharged also vpon them. It was thought this charge was giuen by ye lord de Tauannes gouernor for the king in *Burgon* it was withstanded a litle by the Lord de Mouy, who vnable to sustain it thorowly, in respect of the multitude, retired: The Admiral seing his perill, gaue backe with the horsemen, and retourned (with) no lesse fury) the charge

vppon

vppon them that had layde it vppon the L. de Mouy, who in the meane time retired with the reſt of his troupe with the loſſe of ſome fewe, amongſt the which was the Lord de Entrichaut, enſigne bearer to the Lord S. Auban Dauphynois: the Artillerie was by this at Mont-gontour, and the ſotemen of the battel very nære, who ſeeing that charge, turned backe to the fight, as alſo the Lord de la Noue, and la-Loue with their cornets, all that day paſſed in ſkirmiſhing without offer of other charge.

The Catholikes ſhotte vehemently, which albeit annoyed mucke the Admiral: yet he left not the field till night, and then retired with thoſe of the Religion to Mont-gontour, and the Catholikes encamped vppon the place.

The next morow being ſaterday, and firſt day of the month of October, the ſaid armie iſſued out of Mont-gontour, & lodged in the Villages thereabout: leauing the Lord de Mouy with his regiment of horſſemen, and two regiments of ſotemen, within ỹ towne to garo the paſſage.

There

There were certain light skirmishes, albeit neither of long fight, nor much losse: They moued by certaine disordered shot of the Catholikes, who thought to winne the Subburbs on their side, but being repulsed, their purpose was also intercepted, and they forced to returne without any other thing doing.

The kings brother seeing that side closed from him, and that he could not easly wade the Riuer of *Viue*, (the same being his only impediment to follow the Princes campe) determined to passe aboue the head of the riuer in a village beneth *Mirebeau*. In the meane while the Princes, hauing bene at *Nyort* to see the Queene of Nauarre, returned to the camp the second of October, where they drue into counsel with resolution to take the way to *Partney* and *Nyort*, and giue battell to the Catholikes if they assailed them in the way, sommoning (for this purpose) the whole army to be ready by the dawning of the day: and euery Colonel and captaine to labour accordingly in his charge.

The Catholikes were also of opinion to go to *Nyort* and besege it, and by that meanes

meanes to prouoke the Princes to battell. The Princes campe (according to the order reſolute aforeſayd) was in a perfect readineſſe, ringed in battels and ſquares, pitching the next morning the third of October, vppon a little hill nére to Mont-gontour, well diſpoſed (as is aforeſayd) to giue battel if the ennimie aduaunced, who alſo began to appére and diſcouer on the left hand vppon an other round hill, from the bottom wherof they might eaſily diſcern the diſpoſition of the Princes armye, which when he had well viewed, he retired his marche as though he ment to draw directly to *Nyort*, vſing notwithſtanding ſuch order as his rings and companies kept nére togither. The Admirall bearing an eye to their doings, eſpied their pollicie and purpoſe of proceeding, wherein as he ſuſpected, that they ſhotte at his aduauntage, as labouring to win way vpon him, made deſcend forthwith the Prynces armie from the hill where it was ſetled, of purpoſe to gaine and occupie the plaine afore them, wherupon the Catholikes, in place to marche forward, commaunded a ſodain ſtay, holding

ding their Pikes vpright, and ringing them in square and mean battels turned face to their vauntgard, winning (by that meanes) the hil from whence the princes armie were but now discended. And being maisters in this sort of the hill aboue the opinion & expectation of the Admiral, beganne to dispose them selues to the shocke. And at the first descending from the hil, they ordred and ringed their fote-men in the valey or side of the fote of the sayd hil, not without great discretion and iudgement, keping by that meanes their fotmen in couert, and defended from the strome of the artillerie, which discharged vehemently as well on the one as other side. In the meane while the kings brother dressed and disposed two batteries, not sparing his body to trauell from one battell and square to an other, with persuasion to the soldiors, to haue good hart, the like also did the Princes, visiting in person euery ranke aswell of horsemen as fotemen, whose pleasant aspect, & specially in the prince of Nauarre, gaue cause of singular corage to the soldiors, whose stomackes besides they were firmly set-

led

led in the goodnesse of the cause, yet they seemed to redouble in desire, the rather at the gracious view and persuasion of the yong Prince. Immediatly after two of the clock in the after none, the vantgarde of the Catholikes went to the charge with a square and wing of xviij. cornets of *Reisters*, and great numbres of horsemen, as well *French* as *Italyan*, who charged altogither so violently vpon the Lord of Mouy, and la Loue, that they were enforced to endure and take the charge, retiring thorow the battell of the Lanceknights which greeued them sore, notwithstanding the Admirall supplyed the charge, and gaue with such furye vpon the Catholike *Reisters*, that he cutte great numbres of them in peces, and immediatly with the remainder of hys horsemen of the Vauntgarde, repulsed with force the Vauntgarde of the enne-my: wheruppon was raised a crye on the Admirals side, Victory, Victory, the same sounding with suche noyse of comfort in the eares of the mayne battayle, that di-uers ranne thither to follow the victory:

when

When loe the Catholikes maine battell aduaunced, bending directly vppon the Princes battel, where they were in person. To the Catholikes battell ioyned a wing of horsemen, which came from the vaunt garde. At the beginning, the battel of the Princes sustained the charge, albeit finding and feeling their own weakenesse, as being not able to fight togither (as the Catholikes did) were enforced to disorder and fell out of aray, the horsemen of the vauntgard dispersed here & there without order, and not drawne as yet into any safe pollicie or garde of war, followed also the others, whereby bothe the *French* and *Almaine* footemen were left naked, whereof the *Frenchmen* were first forced to breake aray, and then the Papistes horsemen on the one side, and ỳ *Suyzers* on the other, begã to buckle w̃ the Launceknights, who seeing thẽselues enuironed on all sides, neyther present helpe, nor cause of further hope, the rather for that the Artillerie was planted euen at their feete, let fal their pikes and prostrate themselues vppon their knées, amongst whome rushed with no small

fury

fury the horſmen and certaine *Suyzers* vſing butchers mercy, and cut them all in pieces. The Counte Manſfeld and Lodouike retired alwaies in order of battell: a thyng worthy to be noted in ſo generall diſorder, hauing aboute them xiij. cornets of *Reistres*, whiche had not followed the others, with whome they gathered together certayne cornets of Frenchmen and ſo retired e neuer were charged. After the ouerthrow and ſpoyle of the Launceknights, the kings brother purſued the victory halfe a league and no further, and ſo encamped in the playne of Cron, where the battell was geuen: he was farre ſtronger in horſemen and fotmen, than the princes, who had not aboue vj. thouſand horſmen of all ſortes, as wel ſtraungers as others, viij. thouſand fotemen Frenche, and moſt barquebuſiers, and laſtly, three thouſand Launceknights. In this battayle the Princes loſte their Launceknightes, a thouſande or xij. hundred French fotemen, and about an hundred horſes, vj. Cannons, two coluerines, and three little field pieces: The lord d'Autricour captaine of a hundred light horſe-

men, a very forward and galland Gentleman was there killed: the Lord d'Acyer and la Noue takē prisoners, and the Lord Admirall lightly hurt in the cheke: In the catholikes army were viij. or ix. thousand horsmen, and xvj. or xviij. thousand fotemen with great store of artillery. They lost few fotemē because they foughte not, so that their greatest losse consisted in horsemen, which, what with the chaunce of that day, and the encounter before touched, grew to great numbers, with diuers of no small estate, as the Counte Manssfelde, and the Ringraue, the Marques of Baden, the yong Counte Cleremont Dauphynois, with many other Lordes and knightes of the order: the Duke of Guyse, and the Ringraues brother hurt.

The retraite of the Princes and their army was to *Partenay* about vij. leagues from the place of the battell, where, as they arriued the night following at midnight, so the next morning the iiij. of this moneth, they departed from thence with the Admirall, Counte Manssfelde, the Counte Lodouike and Henry de Nassau,

ſaubzethern, with other great numbers of Lozdes, gentlemen, and Capteines: comming the ſame day to *Nyort*, where they found the D. of Nauarre, remaining there euer ſince they departed: in the mean time they layd the wayes & quarters by the Marchals of the camp, to the ende the diſperſed ſozte might eaſily reſozt to their enſignes, which was perfozmed the ſame day by the moſt parte of the bozſemen.

¶ The third Booke of the ciuile warres and last troubles of France, *vnder Charles the ninth.*

NOt withstanding this last succesſe & losse at Mõtgontour, did both greue & amaze the Pzinces, yet they wer not vnmindefull to reassemble their fozces, whereof ỹ most part of ỹ hozsmen was fozthwith vnder their standerdes, which ỹ fotmen could not do with such spéed in respect of their lõg retrait, & therfoze ỹ vãtgard of the battell were disposed seuerally into sondzy quarters and villages nére to *Nyort*, by which meane the French fotemen, who (in respect of their good ozder) were not much distressed in this conflict, resozted redily to their ensignes & companies. In the meane while the Pzinces deliberated in the sayd towne vpon the sequell of their affaires, to whom albeit the losse sémed great, yet (considerynge that

that in a generall calamitie euery one hath his fortune, they couered their present greefe, (and as the necessitie of their state required) with ioyful countenance they assured exclsones the remaynder of their dispersed companies: In the euening the Quéene of Nauarre departyng from *Nyort*, wente to *Rochereul*, and the princes ỹ next morning take their way to *Saintonge*, leauing wiñ *Nyort* bothe to make head againſt the catholiks, and let them to passe further, the Lord of Mouy with his regimen of horsmen, and.ij. regimens of fotemẽ, beside the ordinarie garrison, being perhaps. iij. hundred shot.

Suche was the brute and heuy noyse of this battell, that many companies of the Princes armie, as well fotmen as horsmen bestowed in seueral charges in sundry castles and townes, as well in *Poyctou* as *Touraine*, determined to leaue their garrisons, as not able to endure a spædy siege, in respect they were weake within themselues, and also hadde small hope to be succoured in sufficient tyme. As they which were within *Chauigny* vpon *Vien* at *Rochpoſé*, captain Belon with-

in the Castle *d'Angle* with *Chesnebrusle* his ensigne bearer, which was at *Pruly*, together with captaine Teil, captaine of the castell of *Cleruaut*, with his cornet of shot on horsebacke, departed, & abandoned their seuerall charges, taking their way to *Charyte*: Captein Lornay gouernour of *Chastelleraut*, assone as the siege was raised, left the towne the vii. of October at vj. of the clock before none with his owne company of footemen, and two others, whereof one was vnder captaine Morans, beyng in all about three hundred footemen, and two hundred horsemen, and toke their way towardes *Charyte*, passyng by *le blanc* in *Berry*, & from thence came to *Bourgdien*, a towne belongyng to the Bishop of *Bourges*, and heretofore taken by skaling by the Lorde de Bournay: there they ioyned with the rest aforesayd, and also the Lorde de Bricquemau the elder, who taried there with his companies in respect of his sickneſſe.

In the meane while, the kynges brother folowyng his victory, came to *Partnay*, which he found desolate, directing hys way from thence to *Nyort* to besiege it:

it: certaine forerunners of hys campe were come already to the gates to terrifie thoſe that were within the towne. At this alarum the Lorde de Mouy with certaine horſemen iſſued ſpedely out of the towne, who were no ſoner without the gates, than the other were retired almoſt out of ſight, wherupon he returned, and beyng one of the laſt to gouerne the retraite, as he was at pointe to enter the towne, one Montreuell (yelded to hym not long afore vnder coloure of religion) diſcharged a Piſtolet vppon hym, and hurt hym ſore in the head, flying immediatly well mounted vpon the ſelfe ſame horſe which the Lord de Mouy had geuen hym: who notwithſtandyng hys hurte, determined not to departe the towne, albeit beyng ſpecially aduiſed by his frendes to be caried where hys hurte may bée cured, hée left *Nyort* the ſeuenth day of October, and came to *Sainctes*, and from thence he was caried to *Rochell*, where within fewe dayes after he died, to the griefe of the armye: for he was of ſtayed counſel in any cauſe

The Lord de Mouy hurt.

of estate, of great spéede and iustice in execution, and of long experiẽce in matters of warre, as witnesse his actes as well in the battaile of *Dreux*, as other places of worthy memorie: the rest appointed vnder him within *Niort*, left also the towne together with the Lorde de la Brosse, gouerner there, retiring with. iij. hundred shot to *Rochell*. This was the same Lord de la Brosse, who with the ayde of the lord de Pluueau made head ageynst the Conte du Lude at the siege aforsayd.

The kings brother finding the towne forsaken, entred without let: whether also came very shortly after, the king, the Quéene mother, and Cardinall of *Lorain*, being then néer *Chynon*: they began ther to deuise and deliberate vpon their present businesse, accompting it of speciall purpose, to recouer the Castell of *Lusignan*, wherin was gouernor the L. de Mirambeau, and that afore the Protestants had eyther renued their strength, or wel assured their present companies: In this mynd they dispatched forthwith certein to summon the Castell, who so preuayled with perswasions to the gouernour,

that

that easily inough he gaue vp the Castle only with liues and goodes saued: certen days afore the battel, there were bestowed in this hold fiue Cannons which discended to the catholikes by couenaunt: this was. iiij. or. v. dayes after the battell of *Mont-gontour*. *Nyort* being thus abandoned, the Princes went to *S. Jean d'Angely*, the. ix. of this month, and so to *Saintes*, and bicause they gathered, that the catholikes wold besiege it, they determined to mā it with great numbres of men of warre, causyng to enter forthewith the horsemen of the L. de la Motte, wyth certein fotmen: likewise captein la Mures company, beyng of the regimen of the L. de Virieu: At that time was gouernor the L. d'Oryoll, a gentleman of *Saintonge*, who after was content to giue order to the policie and state of the towne, leauyng the consideration of matters of war to the L. de Pilles, whom the prince established there for that purpose, and who as yet was not fully cured of the hurte in his thigh, receiued at the siege of *Poyctiers*. Yæ with the Souldiers and the reste of the inhabitauntes, resolued

to defende the Towne, and endure the siege. The morow after, the princes came to *Saintes*, and there made their armie passe ouer *Charante*.

The tenthe of this sayd moneth, the Lord of Montbrun and Myrabell departed from the Campe to go into *Languedocke*, a iourney pretended by them long tyme before, so that they might lead thither their Regiments, and for this cause at the siege of *Poictiers*, as is aforesayde, the Lord de Pontais Marshall of the Princes Campe, aswell in theyr owne name as for other, Colonelles, Captains and Gentlemen of *Dauphyne*, were suters for leaue to goe for a certaine tyme into *Dauphyne*, and the more to enforce theyr motion, they shewed howe long they had followed the Campe, and that their Souldioures wearyed with so continuall warre, stode in nede to be relæued with the freshe aire and fellowshippe of their Countrey, and lastly as their generall feare to bee so euill wintered as the yeare before, dryue diuers numbres to retire without order to the Townes holden by the Religion in *Viuares*,

uáres, where they had sure aboade, so if they bée not somewhat relæued of theyr long and lothsome trauell alwayes in a campe, it is also to be feared that by little and little they doe not abandon their Enſignes, and leaue their Colonelles in the fields without Souldiors: The same being already reuealed vnto them by certaine numbers of their Soldioures, they could do no lesse than cõmend their sute with humble requeſt in themselues for leaue and libertie to depart nowe that the siege of *Poictiers* is rayſed: The Princes answered that they coulde not order their requeſt and satisfie the tyme together, bicause they were as yet incertaine what would bée the ende and issue of the siege, and therefore they thought it conuenyent that they taryed till the ende of the Monthe of September, hoping (after they had sæne the resolute procædings of the Catholyques) to bestowe their armie in garrisons to reſt all wynter; This answer qualified their requeſts with expectation of ẏ end of September. When the armie being returned from the countrey of *Touraine*,

and

and soiourning nære to *Fay la Vineuse*, their sute was ekt sones put vpon new tearms: for which cause the gentlemen, capteins, and colonels of those countrey men, assembled to deliberate vppon the motion: some were of opinion to pursue in generall a leaue and libertie of the Princes, sæing their tyme of September is expired: But others iudged the present season most inconuenient to entreate for leaue, considering the state & disposition of the warre, euery day enclinyng to battayle, where they were bounde in dutie to bæ, onlesse they wold deface the honor of their actions passed. Which laste opinion, so settled into the most of them, that they resolued vniuersally bothe to mortifie their desire to go home, and also to giue ouer to attempte further leaue, attendyng eyther by battayle, or by some happie peace, to make them selues fræ of the warre, and so returne and remayne quietly in their houses.

And thus the Lord de Montbrun and Myrabell remayned in the Campe vntyl the tyme wherein they thoughte to execute

rate theyr enterpryse: wherein after they had communicated with the Lorde de Verbelet brother to the bishop of Puy in *Auuergne*, and many other as wel of *Dauphyne*, as the countreys thereabout (as of purpose to haue their company in the voyage) they went to *Angoulesme*, to the end to tary there for their furniture and strength.

This beeing knowne in the Campe, many came to *Angoulesme* to assist the voyage, so that they were in all, about foure hundred horsemen in very good poynte to fyght, with certeyn numbre of shotte on horsebacke, with the whyche the sayde Lorde de Mountbrun, Mirabell, and Verbelet, departed the foureteenth day of the moneth of October, and takyng theyr waye by *Periguenx*, came to *Solliac* the Mondaye the fyfteenth of October, aboute two of the clocke at after none. They thoughte there to passe *Dordonne*, but it was so swelled by the greate raynes falne certeyn dayes before, that it was not possible to ware ouer. By whiche difficultie they were con-

constrained to stay there, sendyng for suche boates as they could find, by which they beganne to ferry the same day and all the next night, not with such spede (in respect of their fewe boates) but certaine numbers were not yet passed in the morning. Which being espied of the Catholike garrisons thereby, and specially they of *Sarba*, sent out three score horsemen with certaine fotemen and Paysantes to viewe the number of suche as were yet to passe, and what watche and garde they kept. Who with others to the number of two hundreth, seeing neyther order vsed, nor any shot his matche kindled, fell vppon them, and discomfited them wythout resistaunce: manye were slaine, and the rest stript into their shertes, and so sent ouer the passage to followe their companie: Some vsing a spade aboue the rest in passing the day before, the better to refreshe them at their ease, were sette vppon in the night within their lodgings, and ledde away prisoners by the Catholikes: Amongest whom were the Lord de Quintel, a *Dauphynois*,

phynois, Mormoiron de Venesin, guide to the whole company, A Phisition called M. Merle with three others: the Lorde de Sarraz a Gentleman of Viuares, was taken by the same a little before, but forthwith set at libertie.

The noyse wherby the Catholykes made in charging them in the water side, gaue the Alarum to those that had alreadye passed the Riuer, being in a Towne not farre off, who falling forthwith into araye and order of defence, after they hadde tarved sometyme to receyue them that eskaped to their succoures, began to marche towardes *Acyer*, wherein they entred the nexte morning, and from thence wythoute other let, they went to *Oryllac* in *Auuergne*, from whence they departed, as shall be hereafter declared.

After *Niort* was taken, the Kings brother determyned to besiege the towne of *S. Iean de Angely* in *Saintonge*, and for that same effecte drue hys armie and power on that side. The Lorde of Byron, marshall

marshall of his camp, about the x. of October, accompanied with certeine cornets of horsmen, came to sommon the towne for the king: to whom the garrison made an aunswer by the Lorde de la Ramiere, that they ment not to surrender the town by other composition than a generall peace including the publike quiet and profit of the realme of *Fraunce*, whereupon he returned. And captaine la Motte accompanied with xv. or xx. horsemen, went forthwith to skome and skoure the wais within halfe a league aboute the towne, and specially of that syde to *Niort*, fynding within a village certeine footemen of the catholikes, whereof some were slaine, some put to flight, and v. or vj. taken and ledde prisoners into the towne.

In the meane whyle they of the towne prepared for the siege, vsing great deuyse and diligence in fortifying dyuerse partes of it, some did beate downe parte of the suburbes of *Aulnis* and *Taillebourg*, for cutte from the Catholikes all conuenient meanes to encampe there. Some fylled vp the ditches in necessarie

places

places, in effect they lefte nothing imperfect which neçessarily belonged to the fortification of the towne, ẏ better to endure the siege. The L. de Pilles gouernour there for the matters of warre (as is sayd) made a viewe of the fotemen, whiche were a thousand or. xj. hundred of all sortes, as well straungers as others. Immediatly after this muster, the L. de Personne arriued there with. xxx. or. xl. horssemen, and then (bycause they would omit nothing tending to the defence of the Towne) they beganne to make fire workes, with other artificiall engines to annoye the enimies.

About the. xiiij. daye of this moneth, the Kings brother planted hys siege before *Sainct Iean d'Angely*, aboute three of the clocke in the after none. The Lorde of Gouas regimen with certeyne other, was lodged in the Suburbes of *Aulnys*: dealing not that daye with the Suburbes of *Taillebourg*, as fearing they could not enter but with great perill. They within the Towne hadde forsaken this Suburbe, bycause they would not put theyr men to the hazarde in kæping it: Albeit, S. Iean de Angeli besieged.

the Catholikes forbare not to seaſe vppon it the next daye, and lodge within it. The Protestantes fortifyed the Fort or place of defence without ỹ gate *d' Aulnis*, & filling it with earth, rammed vp the gate, omitting nothing necessarie, eyther to force or pollicie, wherein, to enforce a general diligẽce in their fortificatiõ, proclamations were pronounced throw the Towne, that all people, as well men, women, as children, able or apte to trauell, shold labour and worke at the rampiers, and that euery one should haue alwayes before his doore, three or foure sackes ful of dong, to be employed in necessarie places. According to these commaundementes, there was a common assistence at the rãpiers, as well of strãgers, as people of the towne, by whom was performed a wonderfull indeuour.

As sone as the Catholykes had made them selues Lordes of the Suburbes aforesayde, the Protestantes made a sallie with fortie horsemen, by the gate *De Matta*, and set vppon the Suburbes of *Aulnis*, where they killed foure or fyue men, and then fell on skouring the wayes to-

towardes *Nyort*, tyll the place of execution, where they founde an *Italian* on horſſebacke, and brought hym into the Towne.

About the.xviij.day of this moneth, the Protestantes made an other ſallie by the gate *d'Aulnis*, and iſſuing out aboue the forte, they deſcended within the ditche by a ladder: there were of this faction (and conducted by Capteyn la Motte.) Cl. ſouldioures with white ſhirtes aboue their garmentes, who charging ſo happily vpon the Suburbes *d'Aulnis*, founde the Catholykes playing at Cardes, and ſo without any watche to diſcouer them, they killed about thrée ſcore or foure ſcore Souldioures, and then retired vppon the falſe trenche of the ditche by the helpe of their harquebuſears, whiche were vppon the fort of the gate. They wanne in thys exployte two fortemen enſeignes. xl. or. l. harquebuſears, certeyne morrions, corſelets, and pollaxes of ſtéele, whiche they caried into the towne, loſing not aboue.ij. or.iij.of their companie.

The Catholykes in the meane whyle drue neare their Artillerie whiche they

planted so aptely in a vyne towardes *Nyort*, as it might beate as well the gate of *Nyort*, as the bulwarke of the *Port d'Aulnis*, and also the tower betweene the two gates. Their batterie which they bestowed there, was foure Canons and a Colueryne: Afore they discharged any batterie, they demanded to parley, & for that cause, would that the Lord of Pilles should haue come forth of the towne vpon their faith, which the Protestantes thought not conuenient for their safetie: albeit, in hys place, they sent oute of the Towne la Riuiere, who was no sooner without, than the Canon beganne to beate, whiche caused him to cutte off hys further procéding with spéedie returne.

Thus the batterie beganne the. xrij. daye of October, beating the Tower of the Towne neare to the *Port d'Aulnis*, and continued all the daye, and towarde night it enforced a breach a fortie or fiftie pase wyde; wherevppon the Catholykes sent one of their companie to viewe it, who being come to the brink of the ditch, and discouering hym selfe to survey the breache, was killed with a shotte: so that

that

that daye paſſed without aſſaulte or any other ſpeciall attempte or acte. In the night the Proteſtantes with great diligence repaired their breache, and lette downe to the ditche certeyne labourers and Souldiours, to ryd awaye the ruyne and broken ſtuffe of the Wall falne into it. Theſe labourers and ſouldiours afore they came oute of the ditche, they ſette vp a pretie Wall of a mans height, to make the place leſſe acceſſible. Beſydes, the Proteſtantes kéeping ſtyll a carefull mynde of their Towne and eſtate, conſidered diligently where, and howe they might bée annoyed by the batterie planted in the Vyne, whiche hadde there remeyned about eight dayes, withoute diſcharge of Canon: wherevppon they caſt a trenche wel flancked behynd the breach, vppon the whiche they beſtowed certeyne Veſſelles and hoggesheades to pauiſe their ſhotte. In the effecte, the breache was ſo ſupplied, as the place was ſtronger than afore.

From this batterie, the morrowe after came certeyne thunders of the Canon

againſt the Forte of the *Port d'Aulnis*: and lykewyſe thrée or foure diſcharges agaynſt the Porte of *Nyort*, not forbearing notwithſtanding their firſt batterie. But ſéeing thys batterie, brought forth ſmall effecte (not many dayes after) they beſtowed in place of the Canons, fyue Coluerins.

Remouing the ſayd Canons to the entrey of the Suburbes *d'Aulnis*, both directly before and alſo ſo neare the ſayde Fort, that onely the ditche was betwéene them. From thence beganne a vehement batterie agaynſt the ſayde Forte, as well by theſe Canons as the Coluerins planted in their place, whiche beſtowed certeyne bollettes flanker wyſe, within the ſayde breache euen to the Caſtell. The batterie continued all the daye, all that night, and all the nexte morrowe of one violent furie without ceaſing, ſo that both the Fort and the Portal (by whiche is the ordinarie entrie into the Towne) were almoſte beaten to pouder.

In the meane whyle, the Proteſtantes made a couert waye betwéene the

the Forte and the gate, to the ende, that the ruyne falling from the gate, should not annoye nor hynder the entrey of the Fort.

After this long and vehement batterie, the L. de Guytinieres demaunded to speake with the Protestantes, and vnder the honoure and vertue of their word, entred the Towne the foure and twentie day of this moneth, aboute two of the Clocke at after none. He laboured to induce them to render the Towne, but the Lorde de Pilles remayned constant in his firste aunswere, that thers could no other price buy the Towne, than an assured peace, to the profitte and quiet of the Realme. Wherevppon the Lorde de Guitinieres returned againe and came to the Campe without other effecte of hys purpose.

He was no sooner out of the sayde Towne, then the Catholykes rushed fiercely to the assaulte so vnlooked for, that the Protestantes doubted of their sauetie, the rather bycause the assaulte was mayntayned as well at the breache

of the fort as on the right and left syde of it within the ditch, the better to come to the gate of the towne which they had battered (as you haue heard). And for their more easie comming to the breach of the forte, they had prouided great numbers of pyonners to beare sackes full of earth and cast them vpon the breach: who besydes turning vp ỹ earth, threw stones against the protestantes, by which they greatly greued diuerse of them: They presented vpon the breach .vj. target men followed with a good nnmber of shot, who albeit ventured farre to enforce the protestants, yet (being repulsed) they retyred without any great effects. This assault lasted from three of the clocke in the after noone tyll night, during the which was great waste of shot and powder by the protestantes in sustaining so hoat assault: in the nyght they fortified and repaired their breaches as well as they could, as they also forbare not to do euen in the tyme of the batterie, filling them vp as fast as they were made with sackes of dung. In thys night also they entrenched them selues within the fort, whereby the breaches, the morrow after,

after, were put in defence.

Albeit the Lord de Sanſac (after the ſiege of *Charite*) was ſent for to go into *Touraine* to ioyne with the catholikes camps as is ſayd, yet (whether it were by countermaundement or other ſpecial occaſion) he ſtirred not from where he was: And yet in the ſame moneth of October, he beſieged the towne of *Noyers* in *Bourgogne*, the which without great reſiſtãce he toke by compoſition, the ſame notwithſtanding not obſerued, becauſe forty of the ſouldiers that defended it, beinge led to *Troy* in *Champagne*, and afore they entred priſon, were cut in péces by the people.

After he had taken *Noyers*, he determined to beſiege *Vezeley* in *Bourgogne*, gouerned at that tyme by the Lord de Sarazyn. There was for the garde of it onely two companies of footmen vnder captaine Rybaupierre, and the young Lord de Sarazyn with two cornets of horſmen of the Lord de Bloſset, and of Belanſeau, with certaine numbers of gentlemen retyred thither to ayde the ſiege. The Lord de Sanſac had to furniſh this ſiege about .xvij. enſignes of footmen, whereof the Lord de Foyſly was

colonell of ten cornets of horſmen, foure cannons and two culuerines.

He arryued with his horſmen to ſuruey the towne the firſt of October, retyring at night to lodge at *Aquiens* and *S. Pere*, villages ſcituate at the hil foote, vpon the toppe where of ſtandes the city.

The eleuenth of the ſame moneth he made approche wyth three of his companies of footemen, at the gate *du Barle*, otherwiſe called *S. Stephen*: certaine of the towne, but ſpecially the Nobility that were there, iſſued out, and repulſed preſently the ſaid three enſignes, whereof two were put to diſorder and flight afore they could get to *Aquiens*, where they ment to make their retrait. In the chaſe were killed about fiue and forty, and as many hurt, all the Captaines, Lieuetenaunts, enſigne bearers, and ſergeaunts of theſe two companies, were there killed, ſauing three which were led priſoners within the towne: the third company hidde them ſelues within a tuft of vynes from whence (being not diſcouered) they retyred in the night to *Aquiens*, notwithſtanding thys charge and chaſe, the Lord de San-

de Sanſac, marched with his campe the ſatterday, the eyght of this moneth, and towards the euening inuyzoned ỹ towñ, the ſame euenyng hée appzoched his artillery, which the tenth day followyng in the mozning began to batter a Towze of the ſyde of the gate *du Barle*, right againſt the watring place, the ſame contynuing ſo vehemently two full dayes, that at the ſecond dayes ende, a cozner of the towze fell to the earth: The wedenſday the twelfth day he remoued foure of hys peces of the ſyde of *S. Pere*, thundzing a new batterie againſt the gate called the wickette, aboue the which eyght enſignes of ſotemen came and pitched the thyztenth of this moneth, remaining there till the whole armye diſcampped. The fourefenth day hée remoued alſo two of his péeces, and planted them agaynſte a Tower called the *Colombs*, to the ende (wyth moze eaſe) to batter the ſayde wickette, agaynſt the which the battrie endured till the nert daye. When hauyng nowe beaten two bzeaches) hæ gaue the aſſaulte to them both at one inſtaunte, offerynge to ſcale on that

ſyde

syde of the *Cordeliers*: His assaultes were resisted, and his people so repulsed, that they were out of hart eftsones to return: and therefore the night following, aboute midnight, he raysed his siege, and retired to *Auallon* hauing lost at the assaultes & in the time of the siege. iij. or. iiij. hundreth men as well fotemen as horsemen: Of the Protestantes syde, there were slayne and hurte, only ten men, wherof the Lord Sarazyn was killed with the Canon, beeing in the first Tower that they battered, whome the Lorde de Blosar succeded in place and charge, chosen by the common voyce and opinion of the multitude, in respect of his vertue and wisdom in defence of the Towne. The Lord of Sansac raysed not his siege for other purpose thã to prouide other Canons, all his others beyng eyther crackt or burst in these batteries.

The Princes being at *Saintes*, assone as they were enformed of the siege of *S. Iean d'Angely*, determined to go into *Gascogne* with two or three thousand harquebusears on fote, and al their horsmen, leauing the remeynder of their fotemen to ayde the Townes wherein were garrisons.

sons: they had two principall reasons to induce them to this iourney, as to drawe the siege from *S. Jean d'Angely*. esteming the campe would followe them, and also to ioyne with the Vicountes forces, ouer whom (as is sayd) the Mongomery commaunded. They departed from *Sanctonge* about the beginning of the siege, and with their horsmen as well Frenche as Almayns, (who after this voyage had sent their cariage to *Roche*, and shotte on foote, whereof some were led by the Lorde de Rouray) toke their way towardes *Montauban*: And because ỹ riuer of *Dordonne*, (by which they must pas) was not at that tyme passeable without vessels, the Lord de la Bessonniere (by whose meanes as is afore said the town of *Oryllac* was taken) departed with a hundred horses, and gathering together as many boates as hee could fynde along *Dordonne*, caused them to be brought to *Argentall*, to the end the Princes army stayed not at the passage there, albeit comming thether about the xvb. of this month, they were constrained to stay ther almost eight dayes afore their whole army could passe. In which meane

while

while certain of their army ſummoned ẏ
town of *Sourd* in *Auergne* to be rẽdꝛed to ẏ
Pꝛinces, to the obediẽce & vſe of the King.
wherunto as thei refuſed at ẏ firſt: ſo, cõſi-
dering ẏ cõdition of their owne ſtate, with
the pꝛeſent foꝛce of the enemy, yelded vpõ
couenaunt to ſet open the gates and pay
fiꝛe thouſand frankes, not to be commit-
ted to pillage: the L. of Montbrun and Mi-
rabell being come to *Orillac* (as is ſayde)
their companies lodged within a league
of the towne in a village called *Arpaion*,
to reſt their hoꝛſes which were weary wt
long trauaile, where the L. de Montbrun
fell ſick of a cõtinuall ague, ẏ ſame partly
cauſing ẏ aboad & ſtay of ẏ army, albeit fee
ling by ẏ courſe of his ſickneſſe, ẏ hee was
not able to make pꝛeſent departure from
thẽce, imparted ẏ ſame wt the L. Mirabell,
to ẏ end ẏ voyage lingred no lõger, wher-
vpõ the L. Mirabel wt. 4. C. hoꝛſmẽ put him
ſelf on ẏ way ẏ .24. of ẏ ſame mõth to per-
foꝛm his iourney into *Languedoc*: he had
(amongſt others) in his cõpany ẏ L. Foul-
ques, who not many dayes befoꝛe came to
to ẏ ſaid *Orillac* wt. lx. hoꝛſmẽ, of purpoſe to
accõpany the L. Mirabell: their departure
was neither ſo ſecret, noꝛ their ioꝛney ſo

surely conueyed, but the Papistes which were in certain townes & castells about *Orillac*, wer spedily aduertisred, who cõmaũded ẏ townes mẽ of euery village to soũd ẏ alarũ bell, to ẏ end to warne & discouer ẏ place thei passed by, & so set vpõ & discõfyt them. Accordyng to this charge the *Tocsain* was sounded at the same instant that the Lord Myrabell and his troupe discended from a hill. iij. leagues from *Orillac*, wherupon the garrison of *Roullac* (hauing sene the troup passe by thẽ in negligent order, and leauing wall their owne charge made no small spede by a crosse waye a thwart the hill, & set vpon them sodainly in ẏ village where the *Tocsain* was sounded & the same in such subtill season & sort, as afore they were discried) they killed. vj. or. vij of ẏ *Mirabells* company & so retired, leading with them certain prisoner: sẏ troup notwithstanding moũted aboue ẏ village wher being ringed & drawen into battell order, they discouerd in ẏ tops of ẏ hils concours of people from all parts to intercept them in a strait by which they should passe their guydes (besides) bringing them further increasl of fere & daunger by general flockes

The

the popular sort to set vpon them in that strait, whereupon they were constrained to turne backe, and retyre to their quarter of *Orpayon*, and there to consult of a safe meane to passe.

The Lord Verbelet, in the meane while remayned at *Oryllac*, as gouernour in *Auergne*, vnder the princes, according to the authoritie gyuē him at his departure frō ỹ camp. Within few dayes after his comming to the towne, and being acknowledged of the garrison as their gouernor, ordeyned that three hundreth harquebusears on foote, and three hundreth pykemen shold bée enterteyned for the garde of ỹ towne: for whose pay he leuied of the inhabitants a loane of ten thousande Frankes, and so mustered his men of warre vppon the beginning of Nouember.

And now (to let slip no necessarie matter passed in October) The Lord of Saint Heran, gouernor for the king in *Auergne*, departing from *S. Floure*, with certeyne Gentlemen of his trayne, came to the castel of *S. Sulpice*, wher knocking with some inciuill vehemencie at the posterne, the Gentlewomā of the place, whose husband

with

with certaine ſouldiers, and garded the Caſtell) diſcended and ſimply opened the gate, to whom the Lord de S. Heran ſayd he was come thether to beſtow garriſon in the Caſtell: the gentlewoman anſwered that this errand was without nede, becauſe that as the place was already furniſhed, ſo her huſbande (as ſhe thought) would not admitte any newe numbers, wherewith as ſhe offered to haue ſhut the gate & returne into the Caſtell, the Lord S. Heran thruſt ſo rudely at the gate, that the gentlewoman being throwne to the ground, he entred the gate by force vpon her, by whoſe ſkrike or crye, one of the houſholde ſeruauntes diſcended ſpedely, and ſeing his miſtreſſe vpon the ground, diſcharged his piſtolet, and hurt the Lord S. Heran in the arme, who alſo fearyng further perill, flong out of the poſterne, which immediatly was ſhut vppon hym, albeit he cauſed all, or moſt of his troupe to remaine ſtill afore the ſayd Caſtell, to withſtand that no man ſhold enter till he ſent new forces from *S. Flour*, whether as he ſpedely repayred, ſo he diſpatched from thence certaine numbers of fotemen to

ioyne with the troupe hée had left afore the Caſtell, with charge not to departe till it were taken: M. de Sallians, to whome bothe the place and charge belonged, lay very ſicke, who in reſpect of his ſmall ſtrength hauing not aboue ſixe ſouldiers, and withall douting ſpedy ſuccours, made no great reſiſtance but yelded the Caſtel by compoſition to haue only their lyues ſaued, whiche albeit was faithfully promiſed, yet traiterouſly perfourmed, becauſe both her huſbande was killed, and ſhe led priſoner to *Saint Floure*, charged to be the onely cauſe of *S. Herans* hurt.

The taking of the towne of *Oryllac*, (whereof is ſpoke before) amazed greatly them of *Auergne*, wherefore hauing gathered people from many partes, determined to beſiege it, afore they within could haue meane to fortify them ſelues. And for this purpoſe, the Lorde Rochebonne gouernour of *Puy* and the graunde prior of *Auergne*, with their regimentes of footmen, came to *Marzillac* in *Roargues*, attending there (as it was ſayde) certaine cannons

cannons which ſhuld be ſent from *Rhodes* to batter *Orillac*. In the meane while alſo the Lord de Saint Heran, with no leſſe diligence aduaunſed at *S. Folure* the other forces and alſo the Nobilitie of *Auergne*, whom hæ ſummoned ſpædely to repayre thether: Albeit hearing in the heat of his diligence, of the Princes comming to *Argentall*, he let fall his enterpryſe.

The men of *Auergne* fearing the princes would ſeaſe vpon the lowe countrey called *la Lymagne*, & ther to winter, in reſpect of the generall fertility of that place, drew in troupes of paiſants & comminalties into the ſtraites of the moũtaines, by which they imagined the army ſhoulde paſſe, and there hewing downe greate numbers of træs, beſtowed them athwart the highe wayes to trouble the paſſage of the horſſemen.

The reſt of the countrey were beſtowed by the Lorde de S. Heran in townes and Caſtels, to the end they ſhould not be ſodenly taken: the princes beguyled their opinion as not paſſing ẏ way, but directed their iorny ouer *Dordone* & ſo into *Quercy*

and beneath *Cadenat*, paſſed the Riuer of *Lot*, and ſo from thence arriued at *Montaubon*, in Nouember. 1569.

The Lorde de Mirabell and Foulques, (hauing remained about *Orylla*, ſince the charge they hadde neare to *Rolliat*) toke way about this tyme with their troupes to ende their voyage: who paſſing the riuer of *Lot* beneath *Cadenat*, and after they had trauerſed the mountaines of *Rouarges* and *Sauennes*, arriued withoute let at *Priuas* and *Aulbenas*, townes in *Viuarez*, holden by thoſe of the religion.

The ſiege continued all this whyle afore *S. Jean d' Angely*, where the King, the Quéene mother, and Cardinal of Lorrain, were in perſone. The morrowe after that the breache of the Fort was aſſaulted, the King procured the proteſtants to be commoned withall, to the ende to render the Towne by compoſition: Wherein they vſed this perſuaſion, the rather to entice them, that his Maieſtie hadde determined to erect a puiſſant Armie to make warre in *Allemaigne*, wherein as they might ſteade that ſeruice in ſpeciall turne, ſo his Maieſtie was carefull not to ſpill men of

ſuch

such experience & value, and otherwayes, if they would not embrace his Maiesties offer and composition, he would thunder vppon them all hys forces till he hadde wonne the Towne. They aunswered as before, that they would not render the Towne till there were a peace assured to the profit & quiet of the whole realme: whereupon the King required to speake with the Lorde de Personne, as well in causes concerning the Towne, as to sende him to the Princes in the meane and matter of peace: Whereunto the Protestantes condescended, and sent oute of the Towne the Lorde de Personne, receyuing in hys pleadge and hostage the Lorde de Guyteniers. After the King hadde conferred with the Lorde de Personne, they grewe to capitulations as followed:

First, that if the Lorde de Pilles were not succoured within ten dayes, to render the Towne to the King, their lyues and goods saued.

2 That for the assurance of this, there should bee deliuered in hostage. ij. Knights of the Order, and they to bee sent eyther

to *Rochel* or *Angoulesme*, at the Prote stantes choice.

3 That during this space of .x. dayes, truce shoulde bee betweene them, with charge that neyther they should fortifie in the Towne, nor they without vppon their trenches, nor yet approche the wals of the Towne.

4 Lastely, that in the meane whyle the Lorde de Personne should go to the Princes with a Gentleman of his Maiestie, to treate of peace. According to the whiche the sayde L. dePersonne with the Kings Gentleman went to the Princes in the Gentlemans place the L. de Guytiniers was sent oute of the Towne to the Campe.

They which the Princes lefte (as you haue hearde) at *Saincte*, to defende the Towne, maynteyned their charge tyll now. And hearing that *Saincte Iean d'Angely* was in parleye, and at point to yéld, fearing withall, that it was their lot and turne to bee besieged nexte: They forsoke the Towne and retired to the other garrisones whiche were theraboute: wherin the King forgatte not to embrace the oppor-

opportunitie, sending forthwith certayne companies to seaſe vppon it, to the ende, that by that meane the waye myght bee cloaſed from them of the Religion, beyng at *Angouleſme* and *Coygnac*, to goe or come to *Rochell*: Lykewyſe they of *Rochell* ſhould bee barde to ſende ſuccoures to them.

The Lorde of Bricquemau laye all this whyle in the Towne of *Bourg-dieu* in *Berry*, (as hath bin ſayde) by reaſon of his ſickeneſſe: During whoſe aboade there, his troupes made ordinarie warre vppon the garriſon of *Chaſteau-roux*, vppon *Indre*, wherein the Lorde of the place reteyned three companies of ſwtemen for the Catholykes. There were often incurſions & enterviewes betwéene them: the ſame continuing almoſte ſixe wéekes, in which tyme were killed of the one and other ſyde, almoſt two hundreth men. After the ſayde Lorde Bricquemau was reſtored to health, he retired in thys moneth of Nouember with his troupes to *Charitié*.

During the ſiege of *S. Jean d'Angely*, ỹ town of *Nimes* in *Languedoc* was taken

by the religion the.xv. of this moneth, and by this meane: There is a mylne in the towne neare to the walles, and to make it grynde, there comes a spring or fountayne not farre of, through a sluse or creuish in the wall dressed with grates or barres of yron: They of the religion in that countrey practised intelligence wyth the myller, by whose ayde they pluckt vp by night the sayd yron grate, and so conueyed into the towne by that creuish and channell, about a hundreth souldiers, who hid them selues within the myll, attending the houre to execute their enterprise, in the meane while they sent from *Pryuas* and *Aubenas* two hundreth horsemen, and euery one a harquebushear behynde him, who being in good point afore the gates of the towne at the houre appointed, they within the mill issued out, and got to the gate, which with certaine engines and instrumentes apt to countermyne the locke, they set open, and so the companies without, entred & made them selues Lords of the town: the Lorde of *S. Andre* gouernour there, considering of his present perill, thought to saue hym-

selfe

selfe in the castell, albeit as he lept out of a window he brake his leg and so was taken, dying within two dayes after: there were slayne in the towne at this entrie about a hundreth or fyre score men, and within fewe dayes certaine ministers of Justice: Incontinently arriued at *Nimes* the Lorde de S. Romain brother to the L. de S. Chaumont, sent thither by the Princes to gouerne in their absence the countrey of *Languedocke*, he had with him in companye a great number of horsmen, besides many that came to him as the Lorde de Foulques, with the troupes which he brought from the camp. In the meane while they of the castell denied to render, making maruelous defence, notwithstanding they were but few in number: there were sundry attempts in vaine to winne them, with certaine mynes sorting to no effect, and yet after certaine monethes the Castell was put into the handes of them of the towne.

And now touching the siege of *S. Iean d'angely*, it hath bene sayd that the Lorde de Pilles promised to render the towne if he were not reskewed within ten dayes,

which being passed, & he voyd of succours, the L. of Byron summoned him to his promisse, to whom the L. de Pilles aunswered, that albeit he beleued that either they had stayed the L. de Personne there, or elswhere, or at least had not sent him to the Princes, yet if they would de inlarge hys tearm, he would render the towne, whervpon they gaue him .ij. dayes moze, wiñ the which he dispatched forth of the towne by the port *Matta*, a gentleman to go to *Angoulesme* & prouide succors. In ỹ meane while, the thursday the .xviij. of Nouember the L. de Guytiniers entred the Townes with certaine captaines and marshalls or harbengers for lodging, wyth intent to take possession of the towne, wherof Guytyniers gaue this manifest inkling in saying to the L. de Pylles, that as that night he gaue ỹ watch their charge, so it should fall to his lot to do it the next day.

The gentleman sent to *Angoulesme* for succors vsed such diligence as the L. de S. Seuerin accompanied with .l. or .lx. gentlemen on horsbacke, entred without let S. *Iean d' Angely* by ỹ port *Matta*, the fryday being the .xviij. of this month, which as it chaunced

chaunced contrary to the general opinion of the catholickes, so it amazed most of all ỹ L. de Guityniers, thinking nothing lesse than to go out of the towne againe: albeit seing in the friday morning certain numbers of straunge gentlemen mustring in cõpanies about ỹ town, he chaunged his opinion and was forthwith put out of the town wt such as entred with him notwithstanding the cõming of these succors: ỹ L. de Biron cõmoned with ỹ L. de Pilles at ỹ gate of *Nyort*, whõ as he sũmoned to perform his promis to ỹ King in yelding the town, the day of cõuention being expyred, so L. de Pilles told him that he had receiued succors, and therfore discharged of his promisse to render ỹ town, wherin ỹ L. Byron caueled wt him in that his rescue came not from ỹ princes, with perswasion also that he should not stand so much on the help of foure or fiue horses come to him, and therupon caused to be read alowde the capitulations agreed vpon betwene thẽ. The L. de Pilles was constant in his opinion, alleadging ỹ of what value or numbers so euer hys succours were, they were suche as both suffised hys nede and

conten-

contented him, charging them vppon the instant to drawe backe from the walles. Immediately the batterie began of fresh, as wel vpon the old breach which was vpon the forte or towre of the wall, as against the forte of the gate *d'Aulins*, and also against the castel, against which were bent three cannons: this battrie brought downe to the earth the castell gate, from which, they went vppon a bastion or platforme of earth before the castell: this being well noted of the protestantes, they made an other passage within the ditche, beneath the first, and neare to that bastyon of earth, they made an opening or windowe in the wall of the towne, without the which and within the ditche they set vp a close pale or couert to flanke the Castell. In the meane while the Catholikes growing colde in their battrie, and yet continuing it eyght dayes, beare downe a part of a towre of the Castell of that side to ỹ subburbs of *Tailebourg*, called the hangmans Towre, together with a great ruine of the walles from the castel to the olde breach.

During this battrie, the protestantes made

made a ſally with fifty or ſoꝛty hoꝛſmen, and thꝛée or foure hundꝛeth fœtmen by the gate *Nyort*, vppon the which they erected a bꝛigde of woode to diſcende to the ditch.

The hoꝛſmen of this ſally were led by captaine la Motte, who charged vpon two coꝛnets of hoꝛſmen which were in garde on that ſyde to *Nyort*, whereof certaine were killed, and ſome loſt their ſtanderds, and one of their enſigne bearers led hurte into the towne, whereof he dyed foꝛthwith: the fœtemen were gouerned by diuers Captaines, who, charging the Papiſtes in their trenches, made them foꝛſake them, and loſe their culueryes, which were foꝛthwith choked and fyꝛe put in fyue or ſix barrels of powder. They toꝛke alſo in this diſaray an enſigne of the fœtemen, with many other armes and armoꝛs of the Catholikes, carying all into the towne whether they retyꝛed aſſone as they had effected their enterpꝛyſe: they killed in this ſally about thyꝛty or foꝛtie Catholikes, and loſing but one of theyꝛ owne which was hurt in the retraite, beſydes him that ſet the powder on fyꝛe, who was a litle ſinged.

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Not many dayes after this sallie, the Catholikes remoued their Canons planted in the entrye of the Suburbs *d'Aulnis*, and pitched them vppon the vzinke of the ditche on the right syde of the Castel, very neare the battered foyt of the gate. There were in this batterie six Canons, beating as well within the entrey of the sayd foyt, as against the Wall from it to the Castel, which was also beaten with the other three Canons afoze sayde. The Colverins ceassed not also to thunder as well flankerwyse as to the olde vzeache.

This batterie was of such violēt foyce, that in.iij.dayes and an halfe (which was the space it endured) there were discharged aboue xv.oz.xvj.hundzeth shots of Canons, and many killed that laboyed to relieue the vzeache. In which vehement extremitie, the L. de Pilles sent oute by the *Port Matta*, the same Gentleman, whom he vsed afoze in the supplie of succoures: by whose second diligence, the Lozd de S. Auban, a gentleman of *Daulphine* accompanied with. xl. hozsemen. enterpzised to come to the relieke and succoure of the sayde

sayde Towne: Who (notwithstanding) was so encountered in the waye, as he was forced to retire with the losse of three of his people, and also the Gentleman his guyde.

The.xvix. day of November, Sebastian Luxenbourg, Coũte *de Mærtigues*, Knight of the Order, Capteyne of fiftie men at armes, and Lieutenaunt generall to the King in his Duchie and countrey of *Britayne*, beyng at the batterie, was stroken in the head with a harquebushot, whereof he dyed, to the generall griefe of the Papistes.

In the beginning of December, about nine of the clocke in the morning, the Catholykes demaunded to parley with the Lorde de Pilles, whereunto he listened with lesse difficultie, in respecte he was not furnished wᵭ munition of war for one assault more if it had bin offered, neyther had he hope to bee so spædily succoured as his perill required: which was the cause that the.ij. of this moneth, after he had established extreme actes and prouisions for the garde of the sayd Towne, he was

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enforced to render it vpon the couenantes followyng:

1 That the Protestants should depart the Towne their goods saued, with their horses and armour and banner displayed.

2 That they should not beare Armes for the generall cause of Religion in. iiij. monethes after.

3 That their whole companies, as well straungers as inhabitauntes, might retire whither they would in all suretie.

4 That they should bée safeconducted to their place of suretie where so euer it were, by the Lord de Byron: according to which composition, the morrow after, the iij. of this moneth, *S. Jean d'Angely* was yelded into the handes of the Lorde de Guytniers. The Lord de Pilles departing the same daye about noone, by the *Port de Matta* with. viij. hundreth fotemen of all sortes, and about. C. horsemen, taking hys way towardes *Angoulesme*. Notwithstanding, the conduct and presence of the sayd Lorde de Byron, the most parte of the fotemen were spoyled and diuerse slayn, and the baggage of the horssemen taken ageinst their promisse of fayth. During

this

this siege, dyed in the towne about a hundreth souldiers & certain nũbres of labourers: of ẏ catholiks side, without ẏ town, dyed aswell of ẏ hand of the enemy as by diseases, aboute two thousand, amongst which were many great Lordes, gentlemen and Captaines slaine, as the greate Maister of the artillery, whose office was giuen to the said Lorde de Byron: the gouernment of the towne was giuen to the Lord de Guitiniers, and for the garde of it, the king bestowed eight cõpanies of footemen. The same day the King, Quæne mother, the Cardinall of Lorrain, wyth diuerse great Lordes of the Court, entred the towne, and visited aswell the forte of the gate *Aulnis*, and the Castell, as the first breach of ẏ Tower on the wall, & so returned to their places, where they were lodged afore.

Certaine of the Catholickes (immediately after the towne was geuen ouer) went towardes the yles of *Marans* and *Maremnes*, holden of long by them of the religion, from whence they were nowe withdrawen by special commaundement from *Rochell*, whereby the catholickes en-

tred and sealed vppon them wythout resistaunce.

In this time were executed in Fraunce certaine iudgements diffinitiue, pronounced afore against those of the reformed religion, whose processes were begon and pursued by the kings procurers from the beginning of ỹ warres, aswel against such as were out of the realme, as those that maintained part with the Princes. The first sort forsoke the realme immediately after the second peace, as being denied to enter their houses & goods contrary to the couenauntes of the same, and lesse able to liue (without mortall perill to their persons) in the townes of their propper habitation, being filled with garrisons of the contrary faction, as hath bene touched in the beginning of these discourses: the other sorte, (forsed ekstremes to fall into armes) were knit and tyed to the army of the Princes, to resist the voluntary infringers of the peace, and coniured enemies to the whole realme: both the one and other were proceded agaynste by personall adiornements in three short

dayes

dayes, and for default of apparance their gwdes were ſealed to the Kinges vſe, and gouerned by ſpeciall Commiſſioners of ſequeſtration: many vile officers buſied themſelues to effect the execution of their gwdes: in many prouinces the ſaid indgements did ſuſpend and hang, vntill after the battell of *Montgontour*, when they awarded generall and ſpædy proceſſe againſt all men by defaultes, procæding to execution in *Effigie* and adiudication of their gwdes to the King, wherein (ſuche was the liberall zeale of the Judges) that they executed by *Effigie*, ſuch as were dead long tyme before.

It hath bene ſaid before that ỹ L. de Sanſac left the ſiege of *Vezeley* by reaſon hys cannons miſcaried: and nowe hauyng gotte newe prouiſion of Artillery to the number of twelue or thyrtene pæces, and being withall adwertiſed by certaine of the Towne of *Vezeley* that the Lorde de Traues, with a great parte of the Nobilitie preſent at the firſt ſiege, were departed and lefte the Towne, came to beſiege it of freſhe: Hæ batterod ſtill

the tower of ỹ *Port du Barle*, right against the watering place: sone after he remoued his batterie to that syde of the gray Fryars, following with so vehemēt an assaulte, that they came to hande strokes vpon the breaches, albeit he was repulsed. During this siege, Albert de la Chasle, a Bourgeys of the Towne, wrotte letters to the Catholykes, reuealing the particular state of the Towne: Ye threw his letters ouer the wall into a fielde where the Catholykes came and found them: and as he was going to the Wall with a letter, readie to conueye to the enimie, he was taken with the facte, and charging a schole maister, as partie to hys treason, were both hanged forthwith.

The batterie was such, as there were spent aboue thrée thousande and fyue hundreth shottes of Canon, and all not able to force the Protestantes, which made the Lord Sansac rayse his siege the. xvij. of December. 1569. losing in this siege about. xv. hundreth men, amongst whome the Lorde de Foyssy, Colonell of hys footemen was hurt to death with a shot vppon the trenches. Within the Towne, amōgst

others,

others, M. Iaques Perrin, a Minister, was killed with a Canon.

The warre dyd still aggrauate in diuerse places of the Realm contrary to the opinion of such as thought it should haue qualified and vtterly quenched by the battaill at *Montgontour*. They of *Charité* (wherof hath bin spoken before) strengthned them selues with great numbers of men of warre comme with the Lorde de Bricquemau and Borry, with their retinue: they maynteyned ordinarie warre against ỹ garrisons of the catholikes thereaboutes, making many enterprises, & one winning of an other.

The L. de Lespau a gentlemã of *Berry*, & one called la Rose, sergeant maior to *Sanserre*, attẽpted an enterprise vpõ the town of *Bourges* in *Berry*, by meane of intelligence with a Souldiour of the Towne, called Vrsin Pallus, to whom was promised a great summe of money with a bill for the assuraunce payable within two monethes after hee had satisfied hys promise: This enterprise hadde bin of long practised, and for the executiõ of it, the parties to the practise, imparted it with the

Lorde de Bricquemau, de Guercy (Lieutenant to the Lorde Admirall, ouer hys men of Armes, and Gouernour at the present of *Charyté* for the King, vnder the Princes) to the Lorde de Borry, Baron of *Renry*, *des Essartz*, with others Lords and Captaynes in those quarters: Who vnderstanding the enterprise at large with the meanes to execute it, iudged with it as a thing verie conuenient to be pursued.

This Vrsyn Pallus in the meane while reuealed it to the Lord de la Charstre gouernour of the towne of *Bourges* and countrey of *Berry*, and also to Capteine Martyn keeper of the greate towre of *Burges*, who aduysed him to enterteine the enterprise and assure to them of *Charite*, day, place and meane to effect it, who lykewyse applyed him selfe to their instructions.

In the meane while the sayde Gouernour of *Charstres* omitting no preparation fitte to welcome them, deuyled gynnes of fyer and traynes of powder within the ditches of the place assigned: He bestowed also two grates, the one at the entry

of

of the little Porte, and the other at the doze or falſe poꝛte by whiche they enter into the greate towꝛe: bꝛingyng laſtly into the towne diuerſe hoꝛſemen and foꝛtmen *Italians*, foꝛ their better ſuretie and defence.

The daye and howꝛe ſpeciall foꝛ this purpoſe, was aſſeigned by the ſayd Pallus, on S. Thomas night, the one and twenteth of December at two of the clocke at after midnight, whiche they of *Charite* fayled not to obſerue in poynt. And bycauſe they were diſperſed in diuerſe places, the place of generall mæting was at *Baugy*, a Caſtell taken befoꝛe by the barron of *Reury*, about ſix leagues from *Bourges*: There met about a M or twelue. C harquebuſheares on foote of the troupes of the Lorde Borry and Loruaye, with thꝛee coꝛnets of hoꝛſemen guided by the Lorde Bricquemau, all which in very good poynt obſerued both the houre and place aſſeigned called *la Grange Francois* halfe a leage from *Bourges*, where lykewyſe mette them the ſayde Vrſin Pallus, aſſuring them ſtill of the facilytie of the enterpꝛiſe,

and that he bring them to the great towre without daunger, whereunto (to couer all cause of doute) hee offered to bee their first leader.

They of the religion vnder the fayth of his worde, made march first and formost, with him the Lorde de Lespau, accompanied with twelue, aswell Captaines as souldiers, and entred by a wicket towarde the fort of the false port, where they pitched ladders to enter within ỹ false port, which was fyue foote aboue ground. After him entred the baron Reury with fiue and twenty men, and then the Lord de Sarts with fifty souldiers to sustaine the first: but as his troupe entred, the cordes of the grate were cut, when they also within applyed their seuerall engynes to vse and put fyre to the traines, and at the instant the artillery bestowed in flanks thundred vppon them that were to enter, as also Captaine Martyn, with his number of armed men, charged such as were vnhappely entred, who seing them selues and enterpryse betrayed, deuised and labored for their safety aswell as they could: some lept from the wall downe, some gat out

of

of the grate, the same being somewhat hyer because *Buysiere*, steward to the late Lord d'Autricour was inclosed vnder it, being notwithstanding taken frō thence by his company, who not able otherwyse to effect their enterpryse, were constrayned to retyre.

They killed of thē of ỹ Religion twelue or fourtene aswel captaines as souldiers, and almost as many kept prisoners within the towne, besydes such as were hurt, the Lord de Lespau, the baron of Reurye, de Lessarts, des Milles, with certain other were taken within the grosse towre.

After this, they of *Bourges* fearing ỹ courses ỹ they of ỹ religion made euen to their gates, aduertised the king of their necessity, who succored them spedely with sixe cornets of horsmen, which had bene before at the siege of *S. Iean d'Angely*, they arryued at *Bourges* vppon the ende of December.

The Princes being come to *Montauban*, (as is sayd) executed the cause of their comming, adioyning to their army the forces of the two Vicounts and Montgomerye.

In this time the king sent back to *Poyetyers*, the Duke d'Aumall, with three cannons, and one culuerine guyded by the Lord de Gouas and his regiment of footemen: And so bestowing his campin garrisons to wynter (lycensing afore the *Italiãs* to go home) his Maiestie came to the Towne of *Angiers*, wherein hath bin since (as is sayd) certain conference for peace.

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